FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 OCTOBER 1984

Egypt-Jordan

President Husni Mubarak's talks with King Husayn produced several "extremely important" results headed by an agreement to form a higher Jordanian-Egyptian committee to ratify and follow up programs of cooperation in various fields, the two sides announced in a joint statement broadcast by Amman radio. The talks will also enhance Arab solidarity, bolster efforts to confront difficulties over the Palestine question, strengthen support for Iraq in its "just battle," and give momentum to Arab efforts to help Lebanon overcome its problems by itself, the statement affirmed.

Commenting on the talks in remarks reported by Cairo radio, President Mubarak stressed that the restoration of diplomatic relations "does not mean that we should commit anyone to Camp David," and he added that Egypt seeks a comprehensive peace settlement "in any possible way." Mubarak, who had just returned to Cairo, also dismissed speculation about a unity agreement with Jordan, asserting that the two sides "did not discuss unity" but sought to "coordinate" in the interest of the Arab cause. Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz noted that the talks will promote high-level political coordination and facilitate trade exchange and travel, but he pointed out that "this does not mean there is unity because unity is regarded as an advanced phase," according to the radio.

Meanwhile, President Mubarak has approved Ihab Wahbah's nomination as Egypt's ambassador to Jordan, MENA reported citing the Egyptian foreign minister.

Israeli Policy on Lebanon

At a news conference in New York, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres announced Israel's willingness to withdraw from the Al-Biqa' Valley if the IDF is replaced by UNIFIL, Jerusalem radio reported. However, if Syria does not make its own position clear, "we don't have to withdraw simultaneously from all parts of Lebanon," he stated in remarks broadcast by the radio. Peres' statements hinting at a partial withdrawal were criticized by Israeli "security elements" cited by *MA'ARIV*, who claimed that such remarks are weakening Israel's bargaining power vis-a-vis the Shi'ite population of southern Lebanon.

Syria-USSR-PLO

President Hafiz al-Asad's forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union will be "decisive" in restoring normal relations between Syria and the PLO, according to Arab diplomatic sources in Moscow cited by KUNA. There are "indications" that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will visit the USSR after Al-Asad to discuss the PLO'S relations with Syria and its internal differences, KUNA added.

PLO-ALGERIA

PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir met with the Algerian foreign minister for talks on the latest developments in the Palestinian situation, including the efforts of Algeria and the PDRY to create an "appropriate climate" for convening the PNC, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. Meanwhile, the FLN Politburo has decided that Algeria will host the PNC session, according to a PLO source in Amman cited by WAKH.

Iraq

Iraq will "study" its relationship with the United States after the presidential elections, President Saddam Husayn declared in an interview with *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* cited by INA. Husayn went on to assert that Egypt "must not remain in its current situation" but should have relations with Arab states on an "enlightened basis removed from wagers and unprincipled policies," or else the Arabs will suffer the consequences. Speaking of the Gulf war, Husayn predicted that the Iranians will launch another attack, but he said a surprise factor would be almost impossible.

Meanwhile, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* warned that since "some governments have behaved irresponsibly" in helping Iran to obtain arms, Iraq has no choice but to tighten the siege on Khark Island and destroy any ship violating the siege, regardless of its identity, INA reported.

Saudi-Brazilian Arms Sales

In addition to signing the protocol on military-industrial cooperation, negotiations are under way for the sale of Brazilian rocket launchers, armored vehicles, planes, warships, and other weapons to Saudi Arabia, the Brazilian paper *O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO* disclosed.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Receives Message From Bulgaria's Zhivkov

JN111713 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received a message yesterday from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. Our correspondent has learned that the message dealt with the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and the current Middle East situation.

'Arafat Holds Talks in Tunis With Belgium's Tindemans

LD112026 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Tunis, 11 Oct (TAP) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, held talks Wednesday evening at the headquarters of the PLO General Command in Tunis with Belgian Minister of External Relations Leo Tindemans who is currently on an official visit to Tunisia. The talks centered on the latest developments in the Middle East situation and the Palestinian cause as well as the role of the EC countries in supporting the cause of the Palestinian people in Europe.

Al-Wazir Confers With Algerian Foreign Minister

JN111720 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met in Algiers yesterday with Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. The two sides reviewed the latest developments in the Palestinian arena and the results of recent efforts and consultations of Algeria and the PDRY to create an appropriate climate for convening the PNC's 17th session.

WAKH: Palestinian Source Says Algeria To Host PNC

GF112028 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2020 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Amman, 11 Oct (WAKH) — An authorized Palestinian source in Amman told WAKH today that the Political Committee affiliated with the Algerian National Liberation Front Party — which is led by Algerian President Chedli Bendjedid — has decided to host the 17th PNC session in Algiers.

Fate of Revolution Depends on Holding PNC

LD112314 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] In 1939 the Arab rulers addressed a call to the leaders of the Palestinian revolution and asked them to stop the armed struggle then going on everywhere in Palestine against British occupation. Compliance to this call marked the end of the revolution. Now in 1984, history repeats itself, and the leadership of the Palestinian revolution faces a similar choice under the heading of "pressure for obstructing the holding of the PNC." The fate of the revolution will be decided according to the answer of the leadership. Three sides will determine the answer.

The first side is the leadership of Fatah which constitutes the spinal cord of the Palestinian revolution and the principal striking force for this revolution, and which has wide popular support at all levels of the Palestinian people. It also constitutes the actual leadership of the PLO, and, under this leadership, succeeded in making the PLO a popular force in which the political and struggle legitimacies materialize, and under whose banner the guerrilla detachments stand, with all their disputes and contradictions, and to which every Palestinian citizen spiritually belongs wherever he lives. With such weight on the leadership of the PLO, the leadership of Fatah shoulders the prime responsibility in adopting the firm and difficult resolution to hold the PNC with a Palestinian will which goes beyond all the surrounding Arab pressures and all the Palestinian puppets on a string.

According to this position of responsibility, the Fatah leadership is required to end the existing hesitation and set a deadline for the dates of the Arab mediations, so that these mediations do not become a part of the existing situation of paralysis or an effective means for legitimizing this situation.

The second side consists of the Palestinian organizations which still have a margin of independence and an ability for political vision. By these, we mean the four organizations of the Democratic Alliance, headed by the DFLP and PFLP, which are headed by Nayif Hawatimah and George Habash, respectively. The organizations of the Democratic Alliance have to understand that they are facing a historic moment, and those who will abandon this moment will put themselves outside the effective march of struggle. They will historically be responsible for contributing to the defeat of the march of the revolution and will have abandoned the responsibility of pushing it out of the crisis in which it finds itself. The Palestinian masses are looking to the organizations of the Democratic Alliance and to the Brothers Hawatimah and Habash, hoping that these organizations will be able to face up to a moment of bravey and confirm that they want to hold the PNC immediately with no delay. Everybody knows that what is required from these organizations is bitter and cruel, but a necessary price must be paid in the interest of the march of the revolution.

The third side is the Arab governments which have offered to host the PNC and which in these circumstances are reluctant to make a decision which will help the Palestinian revolution in solving this problem. We are not disclosing any secrets when we say that some Arab capitals have declined to hold the PNC. Some others are repeatedly asking for a postponement under the pretext of the continuing mediations. The mediations should not become an excuse for the continuation of the arguments when it is clear that the mediation efforts have reached an end. At such moments, a decision, affirmative or negative, should be made so that the leadership of the revolution knows how to proceed.

Here we must say a special word about Algeria and its position. Every Palestinian feels grateful for Algeria's historic role in supporting the Palestinian revolution. Every Palestinian, inside or outside the occupied land, feels grateful for the role of Algeria has played in sponsoring the Palestinian dialogue which resulted in the Aden-Algeirs agreement. Now every Palestinian is watching anxiously the Algerian position. Because of its status and responsibilities, Algeria is required to help in clearing up the

ambiguity and to open its doors for holding the PNC in order not to put before the Palestinian revolution other choices, which would only confuse the issue. Algeria was and still is the land of revolution. The revolution for Algeria [words indistinct] is one undivided revolution. That is how the Algerians have reached their aims, and how the Palestinians will reach their aims also.

Resistance Operations in South Lebanon

JN111730 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men set off a high explosive, remote-controlled charge this morning under a Zionist military patrol near Marj 'Uyun in occupied southern Lebanon. One Zionist military truck was completely destroyed, another military vehicle was damaged, and all of the occupants were either killed or wounded.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation but, as usual, did not mention his losses. He said that his forces immediately carried out arrests and an extensive search for the resistance men, who withdrew safely to base.

GULF AFFAIRS

AFP: Indian Ship Attacked by Aircraft in Gulf 11 Oct

NC120939 Paris AFP in English 0936 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Manama, Oct 12 (AFP) — An Indian ship was attacked by an unidentified aircraft and slightly damaged last night in the southern waters of the Gulf, maritime sources said here today. The ship, which was not identified, was about 100 kilometers (60 miles) off the coast of Iran, near the island of Lavan, when the attack occurred, the sources said. Indian diplomats in the Gulf were unable to confirm the attack. Iraq, which in the past has claimed several attacks on Gulf shipping, has not reported any operation by its Air Force either yesterday or early today.

Further Reportage on Peninsula Shield II Exercises

Bahraini Unit Arrives in Riyadh

GF111546 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Manama, Oct 11 (WAKH) — One of Bahrain's defense units left here for Saudi Arabia to participate in the maneuvers of the second Al-Jazirah (Peninsula Shield) exercise being jointly carried out by the GCC states. The six-stage exercises will continue till the end of this month. The tactical stage which includes defense and attack operations and the use of live ammunition by land and aerial forces, is considered the most important. The Peninsula Shield I exercises was held in UAE a year ago.

Kuwaiti Defense Unit Arrives

LD111551 Kuwait KUNA in English 1455 GMT 11 Oct 84

[By Captain Jasim Fadalih]

[Text] Riyadh, Oct 11 (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti "Al-Sabah" forces arrived to Saudi Arabia to take part in the three-week military exercises dubbed "the Peninsula Shield 2" jointly with forces from the other five countries of the GCC.

The on-going live ammunition exercises were aimed at the formation of a rapid deployment force grouping units from the GCC countries: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. The air and ground maneuvers fall in line with efforts of the six countries to coordinate their defenses in parallel with political and economic cooperation begun when the GCC was set up in 1981. The exercise, the second of its kind in two years, was preceded by meeting among defense officials of the GCC states in recent weeks. Commander of the maneuvers Saudi Brigadier Abdul Rahman al-Alkami inspected the Kuwait mechanized force and said preparations for the exercises were running smoothly.

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh Reviews Peninsula Shield II Exercises

LD111602 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Political analysis by Hamzah Muhsin al-Saqqaf]

[Text] The Peninsula Shield II exercises which began this week in the Kingdom are regarded as one of the pointers to the seriousness behind the continuing military build-up of the GCC forces. They are also the second stage in the program to prepare these forces for specific combat tasks and come a year after the Peninsula Shield I exercises in the UAE. This stage of the Peninsula Shield II exercises — preliminary operations began earlier this week — assumes special importance which perhaps distinguishes it from its forerunner, the Peninsula Shield I exercises, for several reasons, the most important of which is the fact that it comes in the wake of the joint meeting of the foreign and defense ministers of the GCC members held in Abha last month — a meeting whose most important result was the defense paper prepared by the Council. This paper is the program of military action by which the Gulf military force will be built on the basis of specific principles and objectives.

The Peninsula Shield II exercises are also distinguished by a program of operations based on understanding developments in the region and all information relating to these developments, in all their positive and negative aspects. In light of this reality, a program of unified military action of the GCC forces has been drawn up. Perhaps the most important point reflects the desire to prepare for all eventualities and attitudes with the capability of self-defense and includes exercises in air drops of men and equipment, asserting the efficiency of rapid deployment forces, air-cover, and the night attack operations.

Among the factors which give the Peninsula Shield II exercises special importance is the fact that they coincide with the GCC states' endeavor to diversify the sources of their weapons. The policy of the Kingdom in acquiring weapons has been distinguished by such an endeavor for a long time now. This endeavor makes it necessary to expand the military training programs of the GCC states so that they can absorb various types of weapons.

Despite the benefits resulting from the Peninsula Shield I exercises of last October, today's exercises are also distinguished by the fact that they have come in the wake of a phase of military exercises by a number of GCC states, including the maneuvers carried out by this week by Kuwaiti and UAE forces, while Saudi and Kuwaiti forces are getting ready to carry out similar air exercises next December. No doubt such military exercises will enhance the capabilities of the forces of the GCC states, which greatly helps to make the expanded and seasonal exercises by these forces successful.

In the light of this clear outlook on the programs of GCC military preparations, the aims of these preparations, which are being intensified and developed, are the same as those for which the GCC was founded as a force to operate within a strong Arab and Islamic framework and within the international community. The

preservation of peace and stability in the region is the first of these aims — it is a principle to which GCC states have reaffirmed their commitment, not only by way of political statements but also and primarily through their deeds.

The foreign and defense policies of the Kingdom reaffirm the soundness of the political and defense policies of the GCC states, in general. This motivated the Brazilian foreign minister, Ramiro Saraiva, to say that the Kingdom's policy in this field is distinguished by efficiency and it pursues the sublime principles ofpeace and justice. The GCC states, while committed through their armed forces to bolstering peace and stability in the region, are working for to defend their existence and their people's security and stability against all attempts to harm their national security and independence. This will remain one of the strategic aims of the programs of military training of the GCC forces and their combat exercises.

Riyadh Reviews U.S., Soviet Positions on Arms Talks

LD111432 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Analysis by Asamir Habib Bakhsh]

[Text] Issues of disarmament, especially of nuclear armaments, have taken another dimension and a new direction in the light of the American presidential elections. During the past months, the wave of accusations have increased between both Moscow and Washington about their determination to enter serious negotiations in order to limit nuclear weapons. The Soviets have tried, through their propaganda campaign which attacks the policies of U.S. President Reagan, to influence American public opinion, and therefore influence the course of the American elections by hinting that Reagan is not willing to enter serious negotiations with Moscow regarding arms limitation.

As is obvious from his presidential campaign, the American President has tried to thwart the ambitions of the Soviets by repeatedly reaffirming that he would seek, if he is reelected for a second term, to enter serious negotiations on the limitation of nuclear armaments. At the same time, the purpose of these statements by President Reagan is to take the initiative away from his challenger in the election, Walter Mondale, who has concentrated in his campaign on the issue of the limitation of nuclear armaments, besides the economic situation in the United States. Mondale has pointed out that the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments have stopped and have not achieved any progress in the last few years.

It should be noted that the American Administration has begun to abandon its hard-line position regarding the limitation of nuclear armaments. This emphasizes the importance of the Soviet abandonment of the hard-line position they have pursued on this issue, in order to hold rounds of negotiations between the two sides. These negotiations would not be confined to arms limitation only, but would also include conventional and space weapons.

Undoubtedly, the success of any negotiations on the limitation of all sorts of arms will save the world from the dangers of their use. This will also improve relations between East and West and will end the current tension between them. It will lead to the international security and peace sought by all the peoples of the world.

Paris-Based Radio To Relay Call of Islam

LD111518 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1347 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 10 Oct (SPA) — The Minister of Information Ali al-Sha'ir has approved Radio Al-Sharq in Paris to relay the complete live broadcast of Radio Nida' al-Islam from late morning every Friday, including the two sermons and the prayer, starting next Friday. The Ministry of Information will pay the expenses of the relay.

This plan was mentioned by the assistant under secretary at the Ministry of Information for Radio Affairs, Dr Ali al-Khudayri. He explained that this step by the Kingdom's radio comes within its plan for spreading the call of Islam, as this will make the Nida' al-Islam Radio heard in the region of Paris and most of France, which emcompasses the biggest Islamic and Arab community in Europe.

UAE

KHALEEJ TIMES on YAR-USSR Cooperation Treaty

GF111132 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 11 Oct 84 p 6

[Editorial: "North Yemen's Treaty"]

[Text] There was little to suggest recently that a 20-year treaty of friendship and cooperation was about to be signed between North Yemen and the Soviet Union, therefore the treaty signed on Tuesday during President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's visit to Moscow will be considered a surprise move. In retrospect however, the fact that President Salih was preceded in Moscow by only a few days by the President of South Yemen should have alerted everyone to the possibility of some major development. It was already being speculated that while South Yemen was lessening its dependence on the USSR, North Yemen was broadbasing its foreign policy. Only last February, the two Yemens, who have been making energetic efforts for unity, had emphasised the need for coordinating their foreign policies. In any case, the mere signing of a treaty of friendship should not be construed as automatically signaling any major change in a country's foreign policy. Despite its treaty with the USSR, for instance, South Yemen has close cooperation with the West and a greater part of its trading is with Western Europe. In fact, bilateral arrangements between North Yemen and the USSR have a history dating back at least two decades, and the present treaty can be seen as merely renewing those ties. Moreover, relations with the Soviet Union have lately been receiving greater attention throughout the Arab world, with Egypt having recently restored its ties with Moscow. This is due partly to the disillusionment created by American policies and partly by the realisation that the Soviet Union has a role to play in Middle East peace. Hence also the growing Arab consensus in favour of an international conference on the Middle East involving all the great powers. In all this, of course, the Arabs do not forget that

the Soviet Union too is a superpower with its own strategic and political objectives.

YAR

KUNA Interviews Salih Following USSR Visit

LD111236 Kuwait KUNA in English 1021 GMT 11 Oct 84

[By Abdul Aqahab al-Khashan]

[Text] Moscow, Oct 11 (KUNA) — The Yemen Arab Republic President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih rated the Soviet Middle East peace proposals as highly "positive" and carried the 8-point Arab peace formula a step forward. "We reiterated anew our support for the Soviet peace proposals which agreed with the Arab leaders'resolutions at the 12th Fes Arab summit" of September 1982 that embodied a definite Arab vision for settlement of the Middle East crisis, he told KUNA in an exclusive interview.

Salih, who wound up an official visit to the Soviet Union yesterday, said the Arab peace formula linked implementation of the eight points to "the international blessing and support of the big powers of which the Soviet Union was in the forefront with its positive proposals."

Carrying his comments further, Salih described the present situation in the Middle East as threatening of serious repercussions not only for the Middle East but for world security and peace, given Israel's aggressive designs against the Arab nation and seizure of lands by force. The Soviet proposals have hence "illustrated a new objective political outlook for a just and comprehensive peace in the region which all symptoms indicate is sitting on a live volcano, likely to erupt by the Zionist obstinacy" in time, Salih added.

The North Yemeni president told KUNA his one-day stopover in Damascus on his way to the Soviet capital was prompted by what he described as "the extraordinary and abnormal circumstances our Arab nation is undergoing under the threats of the Israeli and Zionist intrigues, especially the frontline countries headed by the steadfast Syria."

He said in his "successful friendly visit" to Syria he conferred with President Hafiz al-Asad on all issues concerning the Arab nation in light of the recent developments in the Arab world in addition to the consolidation and promotion of bilateral relations. "The visit (to Syria) assured us of the steadfastness of the Syrian stand and the ability of the Arab nation to forego its calamity and confront all challenges if they continue to meet to surpass their marginal differences and reach an understanding," the Yemeni president said.

Salih said, when asked to comment on Jordan's resumption of diplomatic relations with Egypt severed by all Arab countries but three at the 1979 Baghdad Arab summit, that the decision (to restore ties) should have been taken by Arab consensus that broke it in the first place. Meanwhile, he welcomed the Moroccan-Libyan union announced last August as a positive [step] towards achieving Arab unity, saying Sanaa was "pleased" with the Rabat-Tripoli move towards unity.

The North Yemeni president was asked by KUNA what he thought was the most appropriate means to end the war between Iraq and Iran which entered the fifth year last month in light of the fact that all Arab, Islamic and international mediations reached an impasse. "Unless Iran responds to the call for a solution based on dialogue and negotiations the same as Iraq did, risks (of continued war) will mount," Salih said. But he remained optimistic in a change of the Iranian stand and response of the Iranian leaders to the efforts geared for peace between the two Muslim neighbours whose devastating armed conflicts inflicted heavy human and material losses on them.

Salih was also critical of the impotence of the international community in bringing about an early end to the Gulf conflict saying the U.N. Charter and other international accords are adequate in enabling the world forum to halt the war.

Asked whether he had any information on the intention of the Gulf states to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the North Yemeni leader declined to comment, saying these matters concern the individual states of the Gulf. Kuwait is the only Gulf state maintaining diplomatic ties with Moscow but recent reports suggested the United Arab Emirates is considering the issue following Kuwait's suit.

The North Yemeni president, who left Moscow Thursday, reserved the major part of his comments on progress of the process of unity with the southern sector of Yemen, the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen. "The establishment of the Higher Yemeni Council and Joint Ministerial Committee represents the backbone and most important nucleus of unity in which Kuwait played a favourable role by hosting two Yemeni summits in 1979 and 1981," Salih said. He said most union subcommittees have accomplished most of the tasks entrusted to them and that some major steps have been taken in coordinating economic and cultural cooperation which he said are fundamental basis for unity.

Salih asserted that Sanaa is interested in unity with Aden on sound pillars and through democratic dialogue to bring the two Yemeni sectors together. "We will not forget, in this connection, the positive brother's role played by Kuwait in hosting two Yemeni summits in 1979 and 1981" to bring the two Yemens to the negotiating table on unity between the two sectors.

Sanaa Report on Joint YAR-USSR Statement

For a Sanaa Domestic version of the joint statement on the visit to the Soviet Union by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, see the 12 October Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT*.

Mubarak Returns From Jordan, Makes Statement
NC111352 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak returned to the homeland this afternoon at the end of his 3-day official visit to Jordan where he had talks with His Majesty King Husayn dealing with the situation in the Middle East and the means of promoting bilateral relations in various fields. The president was met at Cairo International Airport by speakers of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the deputy prime ministers, and the ministers.

Answering a question about the reported possibility of establishing unity between Egypt and Jordan, President Mubarak said: We did not discuss unity in Jordan but we sought to coordinate between the two countries in the interest of the Arab cause and the Arab world.

About his reported proposed visit to Iraq, the president said: The visits between the two countries are continuing at various levels. The foreign minister has visited Baghdad and there is nothing to prevent my visit to Iraq.

Egypt and Jordan are agreed on a strategy to resolve the [Middle East] question, Mubarak went on to say. We ask no one to recognize the Camp David accords. The restoration of diplomatic relations does not mean that we commit anyone to the Camp David. We want to achieve peace in any possible way. This is a strategic goal. We are seeking any way possible to achieve a comprehensive solution of the [Middle East] question.

Dr Usamah al-Baz, the first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, said that the visit is considered a step toward bringing the two countries closer at various official and unofficial levels, to facilitate travel between the two countries, to exchange commodities, and to achieve political coordination at the highest levels. This could be a good model for achieving unity not only between Egypt and Jordan but to include other states in the future. This does not mean that there is unity because unity is regarded an advanced phase.

President mubarak and King Husayn held separate talks before the President's departure. The MENA correspondent said that the talks between the two leaders lasted 2 hours.

President Mubarak has approved the nomination of Ihab Wahbah as Egyptian ambassador to Jordan.

President Mubarak left Aqaba at noon today. He was seen off by King Husayn and Queen Nur. An official and popular send off was accorded to the president.

Ihab Wahbah Named Ambassador to Jordan
NC111447 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has said that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has approved the nomination of Ambassador Ihab Wahbah as the first Egyptian ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, now that the two countries have resumed relations. In a statement made upon his return from Jordan today as a member of the delegation that accompanied President Husni Mubarak, 'Abd al-Majid said that the Foreign Ministry is taking the necessary measures to issue a presidential decree appointing the Egyptian ambassador to Jordan.

On whether Jordan has submitted the name of its new ambassador to Egypt, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said not yet, indicating that Jordan has not notified Egypt of the nomination of a new Jordanian ambassador to Cairo.

AL-MUSAWWAR Interviews Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah
NC110806 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, the minister of defense and war production, has emphasized that Egypt — in view of the circumstances prevailing around it — does not tolerate the nonsensical talk of those who entertain the illusion that peace signifies a weakening of Egypt's military might. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said this in an exclusive interview granted to the weekly *AL-MUSAWWAR* magazine to mark the October victory anniversary. The field marshal said: The hotbeds of danger still abound around us. This is in addition to the fact that a just peace is not guarded by good intentions, but by ability and power. The reason is that we do not live in a utopia, but in a troubled world based on the ambitions of the powerful.

In the interview — which the magazine will publish in its Friday edition tomorrow — the defense minister added: We live in a world in which the various states' interests are interwoven, and in which problems are increasing. We live in a world teeming with rapid changes and conflicting interests. Therefore, it is imperative for us to confront the evolution of developments in any direction which endangers Egypt's security and sovereignty.

In this respect, he noted that the Armed Forces follow all developments in all directions. Therefore, he said, the Armed Forces map out plans and alternative plans in accordance with the rapid changes occurring around us.

In the interview with the *AL-MUSAWWAR* magazine, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah emphasized that — following the recent minesweeping operation — the Red Sea is 99 percent clear [of mines]. He noted that Red Sea security confirms our common need for a unified Arab strategy, because as Arabs, we cannot neglect the security of this artery constituting the link among the states of the Gulf, the Mediterranean, Europe, and America. The reason is that a major portion of the area's oil passes through this navigational route. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah expressed his belief that Red Sea security, in the coming years, will become connected with the national security of the Arab states as a whole, and not only with the security of the Arab Red Sea littoral states.

Abu Ghazalah warned that the Red Sea could become a new (?exclusion) zone, if we — as Arabs and Africans — do not act in a way that insures that the Red Sea security becomes a

regional and national responsibility. He said that there is no way to lead to the fulfillment of this objective other than discarding our political and ideological differences and thinking of our survival. The defense minister answered a question about whether the Soviet Union has any interest in endangering Red Sea Security. He said: Even before the mines issue began, and before fleets from several states of the world arrived, before any mines were found, we had ruled out the possibility of the Soviets being a party.

He said that the Soviets are definitely interested in the security and safety of Red Sea navigation, noting that suspicion was confined only to Libya. These suspicions were boosted by the strange journey of the Libyan ship *Ghat*, particularly because it is a "roll off" ship, which can drop mines into the sea without being detected.

Answering a question on the possibility that the Red Sea mines that were found might be left over from the 1967 and 1973 wars, Abu Ghazalah said that 10 mines from these two wars were found, but that the British Navy found a newly made Soviet mine. This strengthened suspicions of Libya.

The defense minister pointed out that the necessary measures and steps have been taken to ensure navigation safety in the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. There are Egyptian Naval Forces in the territorial waters in addition to minesweepers, which are carrying out periodic surveys. A decision has also been made to search all suspicious ships.

Regarding the present state of the military relationship between Egypt and Washington on the level of armament and arms loans, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah expressed his belief that this military relationship concerning armament and arms loans has very quickly become better in record time when comparing past deals in this field with other countries. He said that, in fact, credit for this goes to our Armed Forces' superb capacity to absorb modern and sophisticated systems with which they are being equipped in accordance with a bilateral plan. There are a 5-year plan and a 10-year plan and it can be said that the 5-year plan from its start in 1979 has achieved all its objectives.

Regarding the Gulf war developments, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that Iraq's military chances are now better, and its chances of standing its ground in the war are better than those of Iran due to Iraq's military condition being continuously improved. He said Iraq was fighting on more than one front during the first stages of war — the Kurdish front in the north, the Iranian front all along the borders, in addition to tension on its borders with Syria — while Iran was fighting on one front only. But now the situation is different. Iraq is fighting on one front against Iran which is being torn apart by internal differences.

In his interview with *AL-MUSAWWAR* magazine, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah disclosed that Egypt's military spending in the budget of the current financial year, including military loan installments, constitutes less than 15 percent of the total budget, which this year reached more than 18 billion pounds. The defense minister added that the military spending percentage, including the military loans installments, constitutes less than 10 percent of national income, which reached 26 billion pounds. This confirms that military spending is not a heavy burden on the general state budget. There is not a single country in the Third World, with the exception of Egypt, where military spending is less than 26 percent of the general budget or less than 16 percent of national income.

Abu Ghazalah said that inspite of this, we are seeking to maintain our Armed Forces in a [defense] position that makes them capable of deterring in a number of ways, but which at the same time is not a burden on the general state budget. It is no secret that we are replacing our weapons by selling old ones to buy more modern and efficient weapons, without burdening the budget. He pointed out that new weapons worth 20 billion pounds have been bought for which the general state budget did not pay a single cent.

Italian Minesweepers on Way Home

AU110837 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] (ANSA) Cairo, October 11 — The Italian minesweepers *Lotо, Frassino* and *Castagno* were plying Mediterranean waters on their way home this morning after winding up their search for explosives in the Gulf of Suez along with American, French, British, Egyptian, and Soviet vessels. The three ships were accompanied by the *Cavezzale* support carrier. The four crossed the Suez Canal at midnight. The Italian ships set sail from the La Spezia port to start the operation on August 22.

3d Field Army Conducts Maneuvers in Sinai

NC111904 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Sinai, 11 Oct (MENA) — The 3d Field Army carried out a maneuver with live ammunition in Sinai today. The maneuver, called "Sinai 3," involves various Army sectors, including mechanized infantry, tanks, air defense, artillery, air forces, electronic warfare, and military engineers. During the maneuver, which aims to train the Army to stop and destroy an attacking enemy, there was firing with live antitank rockets and paratrooper landings with field artillery.

Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, attended the maneuver accompanied by some ministers, senior Army officers, and foreign military attaches based in Cairo.

Major General Hasan al-Zayyat, commander of the 3d Field Army, said that today's maneuver is a simulation of military battles and that some of the weapons and ammunition used is made in Egypt. The maneuver, he added, demonstrated the Army's ability to maintain Eastern weapons and prolong their active life, and to full[illegible]sorb sophisticated Western weapons and succeed in using th[illegible]ander Egyptian conditions.

The 3d Army commander added that a strong peace is one protected by power and that the 3d Field Army is honored to provide the power needed to safeguard peace on Egypt's dear soil in Sinai.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah described the maneuver as good, expressing hope that training will be enhanced to maximize the combat performance of the Armed Forces. Abu Ghazalah pointed out that the Armed Forces will not stop buying the most sophisticated modern equipment because Egypt always needs to be strong enough to protect its borders against an attack from any direction.

Defense Minister on Maneuvers

NC111737 Cairo MENA in English 1705 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Sinai, Oct 11 (MENA) — The 3rd Field Army manoeuvre of today is a training exercise that comes within the context of the Armed Forces plan of training and has nothing to do with any other movement in the region, Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy premier and minister of defence and military production said today.

Egypt lies amidst a volatile region and must be ready to repulse any aggression, Abu Ghazalah said in reply to a question posed by foreign correspondents on the dangers that threaten Egypt.

The Egyptian Armed Forces will never be aggressive, but just protect and defend Egypt, Abu Ghazalah said.

Ghali Meets Chad Minister Korom Hamet

NC111356 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Korom Hamet, Chadian minister of state for foreign affairs, has said that his country welcomes the restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan because it is considered an appreciation of Egypt's stand and its role in the African arena. He said that his talks today with Dr Butrus Ghali dealt with African questions, the Middle East situation, and Egyptian-Chadian relations. He praised the relations between the two countries and expressed the desire to promote them in various fields.

The joint Egyptian-Chadian Committee met today under the chairmanship of the Egyptian and Chadian ministers of state for foreign affairs. At the outset of the meeting, Dr Butrus Ghali expressed Egypt's complete support for all that strengthens and consolidates Chad's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Egypt welcomes the withdrawal of foreign forces from Chad. Dr Ghali also outlined Egypt's desire to participate in development projects in Chad to rebuild the country.

Mubarak Congratulates Numayri on Anniversary

NC111442 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1310 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following cable to Sudanese President Muhammad Ja'far Numayri on the second anniversary of the conclusion of the integration charter by Egypt and Sudan:

It gives me pleasure, as we celebrate the second anniversary of the conclusion of the charter of integration between our two fraternal countries, to send my most sincere and heartfelt congratulations to Your Excellency. I also send my best wishes for your good health and happiness, and for continued progress and glory for your people. We are certain that the march toward integration that we started together, and which has attained magnificent achievements in various spheres of life, will continue to proceed confidently toward the further strengthening of solidarity between our two peoples. This solidarity will serve to support every Arab right and will offer spiritual sustenance in our lonely struggle to attain a free and dignified life for the great Nile Valley people, which is their aspiration.

I implore God to grant us success in serving our nations' welfare. I also implore God to unite us, that we may act in one rank to confront the challenges of our time and so that the banners of freedom and prosperity will fly above our good earth.

Fraternal president, please accept my best greetings, my regards, and my high esteem.

Briefs

Bruneian Ambassador Arrives — Cairo, 10 Oct (MENA) — Haji Ahmad Murad arrived in Cairo this afternoon to assume his new post as Brunei's ambassador to Egypt. [Excerpt] [*Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 10 Oct 84 NC*]

PRC Envoy Ends Term — President Husni Mubarak today received PRC Ambassador in Cairo Ding Guoyu on the occasion of the end of his term in Egypt and his return to his country. [Excerpt] [*Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 7 Oct 84 NC*]

President Chairs Cabinet Meeting 11 Oct

JN111458 Baghdad INA in English 1430 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, Oct 11, INA — President Saddam Husayn today presided over a meeting of the Iraqi Council of Ministers.

The 4-hour meeting discussed topics on the Council's agenda and adopted necessary measures to that end. The meeting was attended by Vice-Chairman of the Revolution Command Council (RCC) 'Izzat Ibrahim, member of the RCC and First Deputy Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the RCC and Vice-President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, members of the RCC and the regional command of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party.

Reportage on Visit by Turkish Minister

Confers With Ramadan

JN111433 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Oct (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met today with Ahmet Kurtcebe Alptemocin, Turkish minister of state, and his delegation.

The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and ways to develop them in a manner that harmonizes with the two neighborly countries' historical ties and serves their two peoples' interests. They also discussed the means to increase their trade exchange, as well as the Turkish companies' participation in implementing a number of development projects in Iraq, in addition to other subjects of common interest. Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi attended the meeting.

Signs Pipeline Minutes

JN112012 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1935 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 11 Oct (INA) — Iraq and Turkey signed the minutes of the implementation of the second expansion project of the Iraqi-Turkish oil pipeline here today. They were signed for Iraq by Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi and for Turkey by Minister of State Ahmet Kurtcebe Alptemocin.

It is noteworthy that the implementation of the second expansion phase of the Iraqi-Turkish crude oil pipeline will raise the export capacity to 1.55 million barrels per day [BPD]. The export capacity of the original pipeline was 700,000 BPD in 1982, but was raised to about 1 million BPD in mid-July 1984.

Departs With Delegation

JN120830 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Oct (INA) — Turkish Minister of State Ahmet Kurtcebe Alptemocin and the accompanying delegation left Baghdad today for home following a 2-day official visit to Iraq.

During this visit, the Turkish minister held official talks with Iraqi officials on strengthening relations between the two countries in harmony with the common interests of both neighboring peoples.

The visit resulted in the signing of a protocol for implementing the second expansion project of the Iraqi oil pipeline across Turkish territory.

Transportation Talks With GDR Held in Baghdad

JN111601 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Oct (INA) — 'Abd al-Sattar Farman 'Ali, transport and communications under secretary for corporations' affairs, today received Kari Nendel, GDR state secretary and first deputy minister for electrical engineering and electronics, and his accompanying delegation.

The two sides discussed areas of cooperation and the exchange of expertise between the two countries in the fields of transportation and communications, especially those related to railroads. They also reviewed the progress of work at the development projects being implemented in Iraq by GDR companies.

Karl Nendel and his delegation arrived in Baghdad at dawn today on a visit of several days to Iraq.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,615

JN111729 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Communique No 1,615 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 October 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. For the sake of maintaining the security of the glorious Iraqis and safeguarding the sovereignty of their cherished homeland, the forces of Saddam's glorious Al-Qadisiyah are continuing their brave actions against the forces of the spiteful and suspect Iranian regime. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units fired on several enemy positions and one vehicle carrying personnel in the northern sector of the operational theater, killing 10, wounding others, and destroying 1 large vehicle and 1 antiaircraft emplacement. In other parts of the same sector, fresh groups of Iranian civilians, fleeing the domination and oppression of the criminal rulers of Iran, sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

2. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units pounded several enemy targets opposite our positions in the operational area east of Basra scoring strong and very effective hits, inflicting on the aggressors losses in men and equipment, destroying two weapons and personnel positions, and starting fires in other enemy positions.

3. One of our combat patrols carried out an operation in the prohibited zone opposite one of our forward unit's positions in the Maysan sector and managed to bring back a quantity of service-

able weapons and equipment. Elsewhere in the same sector, an enemy observation post was destroyed.

4. At 1130 today, the criminal Khomeyniite clique shelled Khurmal with heavy artillery, damaging two houses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 October 1984

AL-JUMHURIYAH Warns Against Iranian Aggression

JN120826 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0655 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Oct (INA) — The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that Iraq will use all means to defend itself and to paralyze the Iranian regime's ability for aggression so long as that regime refuses to end this aggression.

In an article today, the paper adds: Iraq has exerted every effort and has made several initiatives for the sake of peace. It has also responded to all mediations and agreed to all UN Security Council resolutions.

Furthermore, Iraq has warned against the consequences of the continuous Iranian aggression. But all that has not convinced the Iranian regime and has not prompted the international community to take effective measures to force the Iranian regime to pursue the course of peace.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says: In fact, some governments have behaved irresponsibly and pursued shortsighted policies, prompted by opportunistic motives and cheap commercial benefits.

The paper affirms that these governments, which it did not name, are helping the Iranian regime to obtain arms and military equipment and to solve some of its constraints despite their claim that they are neutral and sincere in their search for peace.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says: In view of all this, Iraq has no choice but to defend itself by all available means that it considers essential for protecting its people and national interests, including, in particular, tightening the siege on Khark Island and destroying any maritime target violating the siege, regardless of its identity and the nationality of those on it.

The newspaper warns those who consider themselves neutral in the war to avoid any attempt to violate the siege or circumvent it, because any such attempt will only be considered as a hostile action meant to weaken the Iraqi position and to support the aggressors by devious means.

AL-JUMHURIYAH calls on all concerned to understand that Iraq will not allow anyone to circumvent the siege by devious means and that Iraq will tighten the siege, intensify its strikes, and destroy any maritime target trying to violate the siege.

Materials Following Conclusion of Mubarak's Visit

Husayn's Aqaba Press Conference

JN111249 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Aqaba — His Majesty King Husayn has said: Brother President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's visit to Jordan was a blessed step that I will always remember. It was also an opportunity to begin a joint march in the service of the Arab nation's aims and in defense of our Arab rights. His majesty added: This visit was very important and was a family meeting between the brothers in Egypt and Jordan. This came at a press conference His Majesty King Husayn held at Aqaba airport following His Excellency President Mubarak's departure from Jordan at noon today.

His majesty said: Relations between our two countries are good on all levels. My brother President Husni Mubarak and I as well as the Jordanian and Egyptian Governments and the two fraternal peoples are linked with a joint march and joint aims and objectives. He said that there are broad horizons for real and ideal cooperation in all domains on the basis of the fraternity existing between the two fraternal peoples in this part of the homeland.

Replying to a question on his majesty's visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt, King Husayn said: My visit to Egypt has not yet been fixed and I cannot talk about it at present. We have not yet agreed on the date of the visit, but I think it will take place shortly. We are waiting to fix a date that is convenient for both sides.

Regarding the results of his talks with President Mubarak, His Majesty King Husayn said: The visit is considered a beginning to reassert our existence as an Arab nation on the popular level in the region. President Mubarak's presence among his brothers here was an opportunity to discuss many issues of common concern, particularly the issues of the region. Concentration was on the subject of rebuilding joint relations, particularly on the popular level.

Asked about the outcome of talks on the Palestine question, His Majesty King Husayn said: I firmly believe that Egypt is very concerned about the Palestine question, the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland, and the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967. He said that the main reason for the visit is to work jointly in establishing a foundation of strong relations between our two countries and peoples.

His majesty expressed the hope that the Arab world will unite in order to confront the challenges facing it. He added: I believe that the restoration of full relations with Egypt has received special support from all on the popular and official levels in both Egypt and Jordan.

Replying to a question on the possibility of the restoration of relations between Egypt and Iraq, His Majesty King Husayn replied: Relations between the two fraternal countries have been very strong since old times.

Mubarak, Husayn Exchange Cables

JN111454 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn has received the following cable from His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, upon the latter's departure from Jordanian airspace:

His Exalted Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal: While leaving our second country, Jordan, it gives me pleasure to express to Your Majesty and to the fraternal Jordanian people our most sublime appreciation and gratitude for the genuine hospitality accorded to us during our visit. We are confident that the fraternal talks we had will contribute much to developing the relations of cooperation in all fields between our one people. These talks also constitute a pillar toward bolstering Arab solidarity and cooperation and toward mobilizing the Arab nation's potential and capabilities in the service of its fateful causes.

I would like to reiterate to Your Majesty that your brothers in Arab Egypt are eager to receive you in your second homeland and to express to you the profound feelings of amity and love they harbor for you and for the fraternal Jordanian people.

[Signed] Husni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt

His majesty sent the following reply cable:

His Excellency President Husni Mubarak: I thank you for your kind cable and send you our sincerest greetings and affection and your dear people our warmest wishes.

Your visit to your second country was a source of happinessfor all of us in Jordan. It was a point at which hearts, minds, and feelings met and was a station on the road to Arab reunion. This visit left in our hearts and the hearts of our Jordanian Arab people the most beautiful intentions and the sincerest feelings of fraternity and hope. It also enjoyed our nation's support and prayers to God that it will be the beginning of our work to build Arab solidarity, close ranks, and unify opinions and stands. It is certainly a strong push toward bolstering cooperation between our two countries for the good of all.

May God protect you and grant you success in serving the fraternal Arab people in Egypt.

[Signed] Husayn ibn Talal

Press Statement Issued

JN111707 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1603 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Press statement issued in Amman and Cairo on 11 October following Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's 9-11 October visit to Jordan]

[Text] The official visit His Excellency Muhammad Husni Mubarak paid to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan lasted 3

days, during which intensive official talks were held between the Jordanian side led by His Majesty King Husayn and the Egyptian side led by His Excellency Muhammad Husni Mubarak. These talks led to several extremely important results, especially at this stage through which the Arab nation is passing. These are headed by an agreement to form a higher Jordanian-Egyptian committee under the chairmanship of the two countries' prime ministers to ratify and follow up the implementation of the programs of cooperation in the various fields. Other specialized bilateral subcommittees will stem from this committee and will be charged with discussing the frameworks of cooperation in their fields and the means of broadening their horizons in a manner that ensures the attainment, development, and deepening of joint interests.

The two Arab leaders stressed that this cooperation constitutes a basic pillar for the firmly-established Arab edifice that is hoped for and that is liable to expand within the more comprehensive pan-Arab framework.

During the lengthy meetings held between the two countries' delegations, the sides reviewed the scope of this cooperation in the fields of maritime, air, and land transportation; trade exchange; cooperation in the various fields of agriculture, investment, labor and workers, information, culture, higher education, and tourism; and the establishment of joint ventures in all the industrial, production, and agricultural fields. The scope of cooperation in these fields will be drawn up on all levels.

In dealing with the various important issues facing our nation, the two fraternal sides proceeded from the spirit which prompted Jordan to restore its normal fraternal relations with Arab Egypt at this critical stage in the history of our Arab nation and from its importance in the search for unifying ranks, reuniting the Arabs, bolstering pan-Arab soldiarity, and activating positive interaction among the brothers for the good of all the nation's issues.

The two sides noted that the Egyptian-Jordanian fraternal meeting is a good beginning for a constructive interaction that, by the grace of God and by good intentions, will reflect positively and effectively on Arab solidarity and will bolster and strengthen the joint efforts to confront the serious difficulties facing the Palestine question and restore the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, headed by their right to self-determination. It will also bolster the cohesion that is essential in supporting fraternal Iraq in its just battle and enhancing its efforts to end the war and establish peace. It will also give momentum to Arab solidarity that will help fraternal Lebanon overcome its internal problems by itself and that will back its efforts to end the occupation of its lands, so that it can spread its national sovereignty over them all.

The visit was a historic event which the Arab masses viewed with special attention. It was also observed by the world with great care and interest. All feel that it is the beginning of a new stage in the two countries' political life as well as in the life of the entire region.

Sharaf on Importance of International Conference

JN110956 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
11 Oct 84 pp 1, 21

[Text] Kuwait (QNA) — Jordanian Information Minister Mrs Layla Sharaf has reaffirmed that the correct framework for solving the Middle East problem is an international conference attended by all the parties concerned to solve the dispute on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 242.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* published yesterday, Mrs Sharaf said that Jordan cannot move outside this framework and that it does not foresee any peace initiative after the recent Israeli elections, which revealed more Israeli extremism than before.

Industry Minister Returns From Turkey, Bulgaria

JN112025 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Minister of Industry, Trade, and Tourism Dr Jawad al-'Anani returned to Amman today after presiding over the Jordanian side to the meetings of the Jordanian-Turkish and Jordanian-Bulgarian committees for economic and technical affairs.

Briefs

Import, Export Statistics — Amman (PETRA) — The number of ships which docked at Aqaba Port during 1983 was 2,454 ships compared with 2,599 in 1982, according to the Ports Corporation annual report. The report said that Jordanian exports of various goods reached 5,059,108 tonnes in 1983 compared with 3,835,459 tonnes in 1982, which is an increase of 1,223,649 tonnes. The quantity of imported goods in 1983 reached 6,098,755 tonnes against 7,837,244 tonnes in 1982 which means that imports fell by about 1,738,489 tonnes, the report pointed out. The report also revealed that 3,654,848 tonnes of phosphate were exported in 1983 via Aqaba Port against 3,542,711 tonnes in 1982 while the number of arriving and departing passengers via the port reached 523,996 in 1983 compared with 272,813 in 1982. [Text] [*Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 6 Oct 84 p 3 JN*]

Phosphate Production — Amman (PETRA) — Phosphate production during the past nine months of this year amounted to 4,658,991 tonnes against 3,352,128 during the same period in 1983, thus representing an increase of 39 percent, Jordan Phosphates Mines Company (JPMC) Director General Wasif 'Azar said Thursday. In September alone, Mr 'Azar said, the three mines produced 546,932 tonnes, an increase of 167,607 tonnes over last year's September production figure. [Text] [*Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 6 Oct 84 p 3 JN*]

Al-Jumayyil Receives Message From Al-Asad

NC111457 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Syrian Brigadier General Muhammad al-Khuli this afternoon conveyed a message from President al-Asad to President Amin al-Jumayyil.

It is known that the Syrian president will go to Moscow in mid-October on an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Birri Claims 8-point Plan Received From U.S.

NC111502 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] In a press statement, Minister Nabih Birri said that Lebanon has received an eight-point plan from the U.S. Administration on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. He said that Lebanon has rejected two points pertaining to the army of southern Lebanon and to direct negotiations with Israel.

Birri said that the United States is continuing its mediation between Lebanon and Israel, despite the U.S. Administration's denial that this is true.

Birri, Junblatt Make Visits to Damascus

NC111210 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The Syrian capital is witnessing Lebanese political moves represented by visits made yesterday by Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt.

Junblatt later left Damascus for Tripoli, Libya. Robert Franjiyah, son of [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah, also went to Damascus today.

It is worth noting that Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, [deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council] has been in the Syrian capital since last Tuesday on a visit to deal with some private affairs, as well as to consult with Syrian officials on the developments in Lebanon. He is expected to return to Beirut today.

As for Minister Birri, who is also expected to return to Beirut today, informed sources have stated that Birri's visit was to continue discussing the American plan that was brought to the area by Richard Murphy, U.S. envoy and assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs.

Birri Returns From Talks

NC121137 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, returned from Damascus at 2330 last night after having held talks with Syrian officials on the latest developments in Lebanon.

Junblatt 'Highly Critical' of Government

AU101550 Rome ANSA in English 1532 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, October 10 — Lebanon's Druze leader Walid Junblatt said he was pessimistic on the immediate future of his country and came out highly critical of the Beirut Government of National Unity.

"[Word indistinct] stupid thing there can never be any unity between us and the Phalangists," in an interview given to *IL MESSAGERO* of Rome and published in today's edition.

Referring to national reconciliation talks held last year in Lausanne, Switzerland, the militant Druze chief declared:

"The Lausanne proposals have been sent on to commissions for study, commissions which have the job of burying them. They will come to nothing."

Junblatt, the public works minister in the Beirut Cabinet and slated to take over as president of a new "National Democratic Front," the formation of which was unveiled yesterday, described the two priority goals of the Front:

To abolish the confessional system of power-sharing in Lebanon and remove the country from the American orbit.

In response to a question on how he can reconcile his post in the government and the opposition platform announced by the Democratic Front, Junblatt declared:

"Our front has always existed, I am in and against the government. I am in it to carry forward our opposition line against a system dominated by the Phalangist Party."

He went on to identify the most urgent problem at present as the Israeli occupation of the south and, in this connection, the limitations placed on the operations of the Lebanese Regular Army.

According to Junblatt, "the government must use all means available to it to free the south and come to terms with the needs of the people, also on the economic level.

"The situation is terrible and, up to date, nothing has been done. The army cannot go in to restore order in the south until it is reformed. We don't want the army to be rearmed until the reform because, now , it is an instrument for internal repression," he concluded.

Junblatt, Delegation Travel to Libya for Talks

NC120615 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] A National Democratic Front delegation led by Walid Junblatt has arrived in Tripoli, Libya, for talks with Libyan officials, particularly with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, on the political situation in Lebanon and the means that will ensure the consolidation of the nationalist stand in it.

Relatives of Missing Persons Meet Karami
NC111340 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The question of missing, kidnapped, and detained people continues to be discussed at various levels.

However, all efforts currently taking place at the highest level have yielded no results so far in spite of all the old and new promises. The question remains pending and the fate of hundreds of citizens remains unknown.

The relatives of kidnapped and missing persons today staged a demonstration in front of Government House.

A delegation representing them met with Prime Minister Rashid Karami, with whom the delegation reviewed the current contacts aimed to end this tragic question.

Prime Minister Karami promised the delegation to follow up the question with the appropriate authorities and to do everything possible for the release of kidnapped persons.

Minister 'Usayran Departs for Damascus
NC110934 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran left for Damascus today on a visit during which he will meet with a number of Syrian officials. Robert Franjiyah [son of former President Sulayman Franjiyah] also left for Damascus.

Information Minister Leaves for Tunis 12 Oct
NC121122 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpt] At noon today, Joseph Skaf, minister of information and acting interior minister, left Beirut via Paris for Tunis. In Tunis, he will attend the Arab Information Ministers Conference and participate in achieving an Arab television, radio, and press strategy for rescuing the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya.

Spanish Envoy Conveys Thanks for Release
NC111656 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] We have received the following statement from the Spanish Embassy in Beirut:

The Spanish ambassador in Beirut conveys many thanks to the president, the prime minister, the ministers, the Army, and the Internal Security Forces Command, and, especially, Amal movement officials who immediately effected his release.

The ambassador likewise thanks all the friends who exerted effective and sincere efforts during the incident he was subjected to on 10 October.

Phalange Party Leader Hosts Forces Command
NC101418 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] At a luncheon banquet in honor of Lebanese Forces Commander Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir and his deputy Elie Aswad, Phalange Party Leader Dr Elie Karamah welcomed the new commander and his deputy and wished them good luck and success in this difficult phase. Dr Karamah also commended the many sacrifices made by former Commander Fadi Afram who had proved his distinguished courage and effective ability.

Abu Nadir on Attacks on Diplomatic Missions
NC111500 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Lebanese Forces Commander Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir has called on the parties in Lebanon not to use diplomatic missions as weapons in this war. He noted that the diplomats accredited to Lebanon can be of service in resolving the Lebanese question.

Ministerial Committee Cuts Draft Budget Figures
NC111525 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1410 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] A special ministerial committee set up to revise the 1985 draft budget agreed today on reductions which came out to over 1.5 billion Lebanese pounds. This was announced by Finance Minister Camille Sham'un following a meeting of the committee, which also includes Ministers Salim al-Huss and Joseph Hashim. The meeting of the committee was attended by Finance Director General Khattar Shibli and two Army officers.

In a brief statement Minister Sham'un said that only essential allocations were retained. Another meeting is to be held tomorrow to complete studies and formulate proposals which will be considered by the Cabinet on Monday.

Minister Sham'un was critical of the sharp rise in the dollar exchange rate and indicated that a full investigation would be opened into possible illegal currency speculation operations. The issue of the dollar rate was discussed in a separate meeting between Sham'un and Judge Joseph Frayhah.

In response to a question about the mission of the ministerial committee assigned for the study of the 1985 budget, Minister al-Huss stated that he had carried out a detailed study of the budget. He said that it was designed to reduce spending by adopting an austerity policy. This policy was described as a necessity during this phase of inflation and financial overload. The committee, he added, will look into tangible income and resources in a bid to improve the collection of monies due in the form of unpaid bills on public services such as electricity, water, and telephone. He indicated that the treasury was losing a great deal of resources due to illegal ports and pending bills. Minister al-Huss stated that the pressure on the currencies, inflation, and the rise in merchandise prices had laid heavy burdens on the government and its spending capability. To this effect, Al-Huss supposed that the reconsideration of a more strict and controlled

budget plan were top priority issues for an effective financial relief.

Minister al-Huss, who is a member of the committee, stated that a part of the plan was discussed during the Cabinet meeting yesterday after which the committee was formed.

Al-Huss had received earlier a telephone contact from the governor of the Central Bank, Michel Khuri, and from Deputy Zaki Mazbudi.

Al-Huss also contacted the Spanish ambassador and congratulated him on his safe release and condemned the kidnapping attempt that the Spanish diplomat was subjected to yesterday.

Al-Husayni To Run for Chamber Speakership
NC081244 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Deputy Husayn al-Husayni has decided to run for the speakership of the Chamber of Deputies. This was announced at a press conference that Deputy al-Husayni held at the Mansur Palace today.

6 Junblatt Gunmen Wounded in Explosion in Baysur
NC111401 (Clandestine) Rdio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Ambulances were seen this afternoon carrying wounded persons. Sources at the American University Hospital said later that the six gunmen were Junblatt followers who had been wounded in an explosion in Baysur.

120 Israeli Tanks Arrive in Sidon Area
NC111125 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Our correspondent in the south today reported that a convoy of 120 heavy Israeli tanks has entered the Sidon area. Fifty of them have taken up positions in the Tallat Mar Ilyas, east of Sidon, while the other 70 tanks have been deployed in the hills and areas overlooking the city.

Our correspondent also noticed Israeli reinforcements in the area between Al-Awwali and Al-Zahrani. A number of trucks carrying prefabricated houses arrived in the area where the Israeli forces had put up more tents.

5 Army of Southern Lebanon Members Killed
NC120944 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Last night gunmen ambushed a car carrying five members of the army of southern Lebanon in (Qallayah) in western al-Biqa', killing all of them. Immediately afterward, the army of southern Lebanon cordoned off the area and arrested a number of suspects.

Lahd Militiaman, Others Killed
NC121153 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Israeli military sources declared this morning that unidentified persons killed a member of Lahd's militia, as well as a member of Lahd's family in Libbaya in western al-Biqa'.

The sources explained that a number of armed men entered the house of the two men and shot them at close range. The names of the two murdered men have not been revealed. The Israeli forces surrounded the area and opened gunfire at the armed men as they fled.

Further to this report, we received a report from our correspondent in Al-Biqa' a short time ago, saying that unidentified persons this morning entered Libbaya village, stormed a house, and shot dead a Lahd militiaman and his brother together with three other persons who tried to flee.

The murdered persons were 'Ali 'Abd al-Wahhab Dahir, 'Abd Damin Dahir, Ibrahim 'Ali Qasim, Mustafa 'Ali Hasan al-Haj, and 'Abbas al-Haj Salman.

Christian Grouping Denounces Attempt on Lahd
NC091018 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] At its meeting today, the Free Christian Grouping denounced the attempted assassination of Major General Antoine Lahd. The grouping said the attempt aimed to destabilize the command and members of the army of southern Lebanon, which is qualified to maintain law and order following the Israeli withdrawal from the south.

The Free Christian Grouping Political Council also expressed satisfaction over the gradual return to normal life in Iqlim al-Kharrub. The Council considered the reopening of schools in the region as a positive sign and as indicating the inhabitants' determination to stay on their land, however difficult the circumstances.

Syrian Regular Forces in Al-Matn Replaced
NC111130 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Security reports received from Upper al-Matn say that before noon today the Syrian forces carried out a large-scale replacement operation. The regular forces were replaced by special units in the Duhur al-Shuwayr, 'Aynturah, and Tarshish areas.

KUNA on Upcoming Al-Asad Visit to USSR

LD111815 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1650 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Moscow, 1 October — Arab diplomatic sources here affirmed to the KUNA correspondent that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will arrive in the Soviet capital on Monday on an urgent official invitation. The sources affirmed that a group of Syrian officials are due in Moscow on Sunday to prepare for the summit meeting to be held between President al-Asad and Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko. The sources add that President al-Asad's visit to Moscow, coming as it does after a long absence, was intended to put the final touches regarding the convocation of the PNC, which Syria still opposes, until the disputing Palestinian sides have agreed to a formula acceptable to Syria.

The sources said that the USSR assured Mahmud 'Abbas [Abu Mazin], member of the Fatah Central Committee, during his recent unannounced visit to Moscow, of its support for convening the PNC as soon as possible and the elimination of all differences among the various resistance movement groups which thus far have delayed the convocation of the PNC.

Gromyko's two recent meetings in Berlin show that there is a strong inclination on the part of the USSR to exert its utmost efforts to improve the situation and restore relations between the Palestinians and Syria to their previous state. The reliable sources affirmed that President al-Asad's visit to Moscow will be decisive in the restoration of normal relations between the PLO and the Syrian leadership.

The sources also affirmed that an important and decisive dialogue will take place between the Soviet and Syrian leaders over the Iraq-Iran war, which has gone on too long.

There are indications that 'Arafat will visit the USSR after President al-Asad to discuss the question of settling differences within the PLO and normalizing relations between the PLO and Syria.

TISHRIN Warns of Plot From Amman, Washington

JN111103 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, 11 Oct (SANA) — The newspaper *TISHRIN* today warns of the new plot being hatched in Amman and Washington. The paper stresses that Syria will not allow any plot to affect its security or that of the Arab nation. The paper links the visit to Washington by Shim'on Peres, the Zionist enemy prime minister, to President Husni Mubarak's visit to Amman and his overt and covert meetings with Jordan's King Husayn in an attempt to expand the circle of Camp David through the Jordanian-Palestinian link.

The paper adds: These feverish actions use talk about reactivating solidarity as a cover and eventually play right into the hands of the United States, as well as into those of the Zionist state. Mubarak is committed to peace with the enemy and encourages the process of normalization; Husayn as always had contacts with the Israeli officials; and 'Arafat has had more than one meeting with Zionist envoys and showed readiness to negotiate at any time and in any place.

The paper continues: It seems that through coordination with 'Arafat, Washington, the Israeli negotiator Mubarak, and Husayn will agree on a joint plan. However, this agreement will be no more than ink on paper as was the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, which was officially abrogated. Syria is committed to pan-Arab slogans — slogans which Husayn and Mubarak believe are empty slogans. Moreover, Syria is committed to the consequences of these slogans, represented by political and militant stands, combat preparedness, and strategic deterrence. Under no circumstances, will Syria allow any conspiracy on its borders — a conspiracy that would directly affect its security and the Arab nation's security.

Concluding, *TISHRIN* says: We remind those in solidarity with the U.S.-Israeli plans that Syria is in solidarity with the Arab nation, its masses, and the sacred pan-Arab cause, Palestine. Syria possesses the potentials and means to shatter the dreams of those who relinquish Arab rights and land.

Damascus on Mubarak's Visit to Jordan

JN110907 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 11 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on Egyptian regime leader Husni Mubarak's visit to Amman, *AL-THAWRAH* says: Our masses in the occupied territory are fully aware that struggle and confrontation of the occupation and the Camp David conspiracy and its old and new tools is the path toward liberating the land and Jerusalem and retrieving the holy places, and that negotiating with Israel and joining Camp David is the path of the capitulationists and defeatists who are abandoning the land and the cause.

What the Jordanian regime has done constitutes a new treacherous stab in the back to the Palestine question and to the struggle of our kinfolk in the occupied territory, and in the West Bank in particular. Empty statements cannot conceal the truth about the conspiracy and the Jordanian regime's role in it. The masses of our kinfolk in the occupied West Bank have the solidity and struggle experience to enable them not only to foil the new conspiratorial step, but also reply to it by escalating the struggle against the Israeli occupation and the tools of the conspiracy, regardless of their changing faces and devious methods.

Al-Asad Receives Soviet Ambassador's Credentials

JN111550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Excerpt] At 1115 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received the credentials of USSR Ambassador to Syria Feliks Nikolayevich Fedotov. Speaking on the occasion, the ambassador praised the developed relations between the two friendly countries and Syria's distinguished role in the struggle for peace, liberation, and progress as well as its struggle against the plots of imperialism and its agents. Following the presentation of credentials, the president received the new USSR ambassador and discussed bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation with him. He wished him success in his mission.

Briefs

Two Ambassadors Present Credentials — At 1230 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received the credentials of Jyrki Martii Bertil Aimonen, new resident Finnish ambassador to Syria. At 1300 today, the president received the credentials of (Shinshasi Kato), new Japanese ambassador to Syria. [Excerpts] [*Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Oct 84 JN*]

Peres on Lebanon Withdrawal, Trade Pact Signing

To Decide 'In 3 or 4 Weeks'

TA112018 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The prime minister has said that Israel is striving to effect a partial and unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon if it emerges that an agreement with Syria is unattainable. Our correspondent in Washington, Razi Barqay, points out that this will apparently involve an IDF withdrawal to the international border in the west while the forces on the eastern sector will remain stationed opposite the Syrian positions.

In a talk with our correspondent, Shim'on Peres confirmed that the Cabinet would make a decision on this issue within 3 to 4 weeks. Peres refused to comment on the remarks made by Alternate Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that he was unaware of any intention to make a decision on this issue within 4 weeks. Peres nevertheless added: What is wrong with a new idea?

Security Elements Critical

TA120912 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Oct 84 pp 1, 11

[Yosef Walter report]

[Text] Remarks of the sort Shim'on Peres made in the United States, to the effect that Israel is prepared for a partial withdrawal if it does not reach an agreement with Syria, are weakening Israel's bargaining power and its position vis-a-vis the local population of southern Lebanon. This was the reaction voiced last night by security elements to remarks made by Shim'on Peres in Washington.

The elements emphasized that the statements recently made by senior Israeli personalities have already caused damage in the field and could weaken the IDF's and security elements' bargaining power in the future, particularly when facing the Shi'ites, with whom Israel is trying to talk and create channels of understanding.

The circles expressed amazement at Peres' declarations in Washington that a decision would be made within 3 weeks. "For the moment, nobody knows on what basis Peres made these remarks," the elements stressed.

Political Circles Amazed

TA121059 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Oct 84 p 1

['Aqiva Eldar report]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' statements that the IDF may withdraw from Lebanon within 6 to 9 months has amazed political circles in Jerusalem. Alternate Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir heard this for the first time at Ben-Gurion Airport, shortly after his arrival on the eve of the Feast of Tabernacles. He said that he did not know of Peres' intention to raise the issue of a withdrawal from Lebanon for a government decision this soon.

A political source in Jerusalem said that it is difficult to explain Peres' statements in view of the haze surrounding Syria's intentions. Two weeks ago, upon the conclusion of U.S. Envoy Richard Murphy's round of talks, Defense Minister Rabin proposed to set aside the withdrawal question for a month and await the results of the U.S. exploratory moves.

A senior political source, recently returned from the United States, said that Secretary of State George Shultz remains very hesitant about the renewed U.S. mediation initiative on the issue of Lebanon.

In his statements, Peres also said that "once we make the decision, we believe that we can implement it, either unilaterally or in a different way."

Jerusalem does not understand which withdrawal Peres was referring to in the United States, since there is no final decision on which line the IDF will withdraw to if a unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon is decided upon. Circles in Jerusalem believe that it would be better not to demonstrate to Syria Israel's willingness to withdraw from Lebanon prior to exhausting all possibilities in reaching a tacit arrangement with it, which would guarantee that the Syrian Army will refrain from entering areas evacuated by the IDF, and that terrorists will be prevented from entering these areas from the Lebanese Al-Biqa'.

Editorial Blasts Visit

TA121120 Tel Aviv 'Al HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 12 Oct 84 p 1

[Editorial: "A Superfluous Visit"]

[Text] The more the dust settles around the statements accompanying Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to the U.S. capital, the more the hopes for real achievements from that visit are fading away. Even now it is clear that no agreement on any topic has been or will be signed, and not even a joint communique was issued. Peres spoke at length to his U.S. hosts about Israel's economic difficulties; they, for their part, listened to what he had to say, and that concluded the mutual understanding. On the eve of an election President Reagan could not commit himself to anything, and certainly not to increased foreign aid which is, first and foremost, dependent on the willingness of the House of Representatives. However, for propaganda purposes related to his election campaign, Reagan needed a photograph taken with the prime minister of Israel and, better yet, one which included both Peres and Alternate Prime Minister Shamir; and such photographs were taken of him in abundance.

In abundance, but not with wisdom. Over the past week, for the first time since the U.S. presidential election campaign began, there has been a serious erosion in Reagan's electoral strength, *inter alia*, as a result of his unconvincing appearance in the television debate with Mondale. Not one Israeli prime minister has in the past ever given one of the candidates such overt propaganda support as Peres gave Reagan, and if there is a last minute change in U.S. public opinion, Israel will pay a heavy price for the one-sidedness demonstrated by its prime minister in Washington. But even if Reagan wins, the very fact of the blatant Israeli intervention in the United States election on behalf of a

party that demonstrates conservative and extremist positions could prove to be very costly for Israel's image. Peres' visit to Washington is being severely criticized not only by liberal journalists and commentators, but also by honest conservatives, who see it as a crude violation of the principle of equality so sacred to the spirit of democracy in the United States.

This past year, quite a few musings have been heard from the Democrats on the issue of the "blind" and unqualified support that party has always given Israel, but the old guard, with Mondale at its head, managed to overcome these penitential musings and, in the end, the Democrats returned to their completely pro-Israeli position. Now, however, aftef the prime minister of Israel openly played Republican cards, the Israeli question has again been raised in the Democratic Party, and to our discredit. Peres should not have broken the iron rule of nonintervention in U.S. domestic politics. In view of the sparse fruit it bore, his rushed trip to Washington was a mistake from beginning to end.

One statement made by the prime minister to U.S. television is worthy of a separate examination. Peres announced there that the Government of Israel would make a decision within a few weeks about a withdrawal from Lebanon. The prime minister did not explain what the nature of that decision would be, but the U.S. public received the impression that an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon is a *fait accompli*. This impression, if it does not become a reality, could come back and strike Israeli foreign policy like a real boomerang.

Role for Lahd Army Seen

TA120554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Report by Judy Lessing from New York; date not given — recorded]

[Text] Mr Peres told reporters at a New York briefing he believed the Lahd forces, the SLA [army of southern Lebanon], will play a role in the area once Israel leaves, and that UNIFIL will also move into the areas where the IDF are now stationed. He said a total withdrawal, all at once, may not be possible.

[Begin Peres recording] I don't think the Syrians are doing us any favors by promising to keep their present lines. If Syria will not make clear her own position, we don't have to withdraw simultaneously from all parts of Lebanon. [end recording]

The prime minister said he couldn't see any conflicts with UNIFIL's mandate when he said he expects that UN troops will fill the vacancy once Israel leaves. He said he personally thinks there is no need to increase UNIFIL's numbers, but to deploy the men differently, and he said the Syrians have to choose between an Israeli presence and the UNIFIL presence. He feels they will choose UNIFIL. Asked about what he expected to come out of Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to Israel next week, Mr Peres said the equipment needs of the IDF for the next 4 years have been given to Mr Weinberger and, during the visit, he believes Israel will learn what America can supply. One reason for the prime minister's stay in New York is to try to encourage American Jewish and Gentile investment in the restructuring of Israel's industry. He said he's generally found serious readiness among Jews to join this effort.

Signing of Trade Pact Delayed

TA112019 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The prime minister has said that he was obliged to respect the opinion of Orthodox circles not to initial the agreement on a free trade zone during the Jewish holiday even if he had to pay the price for it. Shim'on Peres told our correspondent in the United States: I may have been wrong in my decision, but I am sure that God will forgive me.

Our correspondent notes that the signing will probably be conducted by the Israeli industry minister and the U.S. trade representative [hasar le'inyeney sehar hutz] as had been planned initially. A date for the ceremony has not yet been set.

The Israeli ambassador in Washington has said that only the ceremony to sign a declaration of intent to sign an agreement had been delayed. This postponement will not delay the completion of the agreement, he noted. Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne was speaking to our correspondent Didi Appelbaum.

Syrian 'Maneuvers' Not Aimed at Increasing Tension

TA120939 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Oct 84 pp 1, 11

[Yosef Walter and Shefi Gabay report]

[Excerpt] The IDF is keeping watch over the Syrian Army's moves in Lebanon but, for the moment, it does not see any Syrian intention of reinforcement in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' and increasing tension in the area.

Yesterday military sources told *MA'ARIV* that the Syrian intention may be a question of troop replacement or an effort to create an atmosphere of tension as the United States deepens its attempts to mediate an arrangement in southern Lebanon. The sources pointed out that Syria has carried out similar "maneuvers" in the past in order to put pressure on various elements involved in negotiations for an arrangement in the area.

IDF Wants Suhmur Perpetrators Punished

TA120945 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Oct 84 p 2

[Menahem Rahat report]

[Text] The commander of the Northern Command, Ori Or, and the head of his general staff met on the eve of the holiday with the commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], General Lahd, and demanded that he try the 15 ASL Druze who massacred the inhabitants of the Shi'ite village of Suhmur.

Lahd raised the difficulties involved in putting the guilty on trial in the absence of any clear legislation governing the Lebanese Army on issues of this type, and put forward the possibility of

putting an end to the affair by holding a mass "sulha" [traditional conciliation ceremony] between the Druze living in the area and their Shi'ite neighbors. Major General Or explained that the IDF expects of the ASL not to content itself with this, but to also take punitive measures against the accused.

'Terrorists' Infiltrating Al-Kharrub Region

TA120653 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Druze in the Al-Shuf mountains are demanding that the Christians withdraw their forces from villages in the Al-Kharrub region or the Druze will move into the villages as soon as the Israeli Army withdraws from the Al-Awwali river line. Israeliforces have intervened a number of times to stop fighting between Christians and Druze in the area. Qol Yisra'el's [Voice of Israel] military reporter says the Druze have broken an agreement, bringing heavy weapons into the area. Also terrorists have been filtering into the region. There are now dozens and perhaps hundreds of them in the Al-Kharrub area. With the approach of winter, pressure is mounting on the Druze to allow the reopening of the coastal road between Beirut and the south. The Israeli Army is carrying out patrols to see that the terrorists do not take it over.

IDF To Search UNRWA Vehicles at Crossing

TA111145 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] UNRWA vehicles carrying medicine and food to the southern Lebanese refugee camps will also be subjected to scrupulous security checks at the Batir al-Shuf crossing, but our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that an agreement was reached with UNRWA that these vehicles will not have to wait in line. Our officers emphasized that the aim is not to prevent the United Nations from carrying out its activity in the refugee camps; furthermore, the IDF is even prepared to help that organization, but not at the expense of security arrangements.

ALGERIA

EL MOUDJAHID Reports Ponomarev Talks

PM111123 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 9 Oct 84 p 3

[APS report: "Mr Boris Ponomarev Received by Mr Bitat...."]

[Text] Algiers — Rabah Bitat, member of the Politburo and speaker of the National People's Assembly, had a meeting at the National People's Assembly yesterday afternoon with Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During that meeting Mr Bitat and Mr Ponomarev discussed at length the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, described as very good. At the parliamentary level they recalled that the exchanges of delegations between the two parliaments had made it possible to establish close cooperation, expressed both on the bilateral level and at conferences of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. They expressed the view that the development of this cooperation is a fruitful contribution to the strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries.

During the meeting there was a broad exchange of views on the situation prevailing in many regions of the world, especially in the Middle East, in Africa, and more especially, in Northwest Africa, in light of the latest developments in the region.

This meeting was attended by Djelloul Melaika and Mohamed Lemkami, respectively member of the Central Committee and deputy speaker of the National People's Assembly, as well as by the USSR ambassador.

Abdelhamid Brahimi, candidate member of the Politburo and prime minister, had a meeting with Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, yesterday at the prime minister's office.

The excellent nature of existing cooperation in all spheres was stressed. The meeting provided an opportunity to find new ways of developing friendly working relations.

Joint Communique With Soviets

LD111652 Algiers APS in English 1446 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Algiers, 11/10/84 (APS) — At the end of the official visit paid in Algeria from 4 to 9 October 1984 by the Soviet delegation led by Mr Boris Ponomarev, supply [as received] member of the Politburo of the Soviet Union Communist Party (CPSU), secretary of the CC of the CPSU, [a] joint communique was released.

The delegation was audienced by Mr Chadli Bendjedid, FLN Party secretary general [and] president of the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Algeria, PDRA. It delivered to him a personal message from Mr C Chernenko, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. On another turn, it visited a certain number of socio-economic achievements of the Algerian revolution.

During the talks it had with FLN delegations, they both examined questions regarding relations between the FLN and the CPSU, cooperation between the PDRA and the USSR, as well as international problems of current events.

"The Algerian delegation highly appreciated achievements and progress attained in USSR thanks to advantages of socialism and wished new success to the Soviet people led by the CPSU. It considered as positive the USSR efforts aiming at restraining the arms race, safeguarding peace, and guaranteeing security".

"The CPSU representatives highly appreciated the sucess reached by the Algerian people under the FLN Party leadership in its fight for the consolidation of the national independance and the edification of a Soviet [as received] Society."

"The representatives of the CPSU and the FLN Party expressed their concern before serious deterioration of the international situation characterized by the recrudescence of tension, the imperialist manoeuvres, its interferences in the local affairs of the sovereign states, its increasing aggressivity and its attempts to extend the zones of influences, as well as by the deterioration of the developing countries economic situation."

"The FLN and the CPSU party devoted a particular attention to the situation prevailing in the Middle East. They recalled that any just and lasting settlement of the Middle East question must be based on the legitimate satisfaction of the Palestinian people's national rights".

"The two parties vigorously denounced the imperialo-Zionist policy of aggression and annexation against the Arab countries. The two delegations reaffirmed their solidarity with the Lebanese people's struggle for its unity, its territorial integrity, its independance, its sovereignty and its Arabity. They demanded the unconditional evacuation of the Israeli troops from the southern part of the country."

"The FLN Party and the CPSU expressed their solidarity with the struggle led by the Namibian people for its national liberation under SWAPO leadership and stand for the immediate application of the Security Council 435 resolution, as they support the South African people's struggle, led by the ANC, against Pretoria's racist regime."

"The two parties declared concerned by the situation prevailing in Northwest Africa. They stressed the necessity of a solution to [the] Western Sahara problem in conformity with UN and OAU resolutions. The FLN and the CPSU reaffirmed the Sahraoui people's right to self-determination."

PRAVDA Version of Communique

For the Moscow *PRAVDA* report of the joint communique issued following the visit to Algeria of Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, see the Middle East and North Africa section of the 12 October Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT*.

LIBYA

Jabir Opens School; Palestinian Figures Attend

LD111002 Tripoli JANA in English 0816 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 16, October 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Brigadier Abu Baker Yunis Jabir Thursday morning opened the industrial secondary school in Bani Walid and attended the graduation ceremony for its first batch of students. The occasion was part of the 14th anniversary of Al-Fatih Great Revolution and the 14th anniversary of Vengeance Day, the expulsion of the remnants of the Italian invaders from the Libyan Arab land.

The graduation ceremony was attended by leaders of the National Palestinian Alliance, who are currently on a visit to the Jamahiriyah, member of the new revolutionary command within Fatah, Abu Musa, secretary general of the People's Front for Liberation of Palestine, the General Command, Ahmad Jabril, secretary general of the People's Front for Palestinian Struggle, Samir Gusha, and Abu Firass.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Lebanese Party Officials

LD120859 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2300 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution met yesterday with the parties which constitute the Lebanese Democratic National Front, — the Progressive Socialist Party, the Socialist Union Party, the Syrian Social National Party, the Lebanese Communist Party, the Democratic Arab Party, and the Lebanese Arab Socialist Union. It is worth mentioning that this is the first meeting to be held by this front since its formation.

Cooperation Protocol Signed With Brazil

LD121021 Tripoli JANA in English 0905 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 17, Oct 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A workshop was held yesterday morning between the chief of staff of the Armed Forces, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, and the minister of Navy in Brazil, Admiral Alfredo Karam. During the meeting a protocol on cooperation between the two countries was signed.

Brazilian Navy Minister Departs

LD112215 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Admiral Alfredo Karam, the Brazilian navy minister, left Tripoli this afternoon ending a visit to the Jamahiriyah during which he handed a message to the brother leader of the revolution from Major General Figueiredo, the president of Brazil.

Before leaving Tripoli International Airport, Admiral Alfredo Karam gave a statement to JANA's correspondent in which he praised the civilized developments and the giant achievements achieved by the people of the Jamahiriyah as a result of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. He said: I am very happy to have made this visit, the results of which I hope will be fulfilled in all fields in the interest of the joint aims of the two friendly countries.

Nicaraguan FSLN Official Arrives on Visit

LD120941 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] (Leonel Arguello), member of the leadership of the Sandinist Front of Nicaragua arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah within the framework of consolidating the relations between the Jamahiriyah and Nicaragua.

MOROCCO

Qatar Foreign Minister Arrives in Rabat for Visit

LD111402 Rabat MAP in English 1232 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Rabat, Oct 11 [MAP] — Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Suhaym ibn Haman Al Thani [title as received] arrived in Rabat Wednesday on a few days visit to Morocco. The Qatari official was welcomed upon arrival by Moroccan Minister of State Moulay Ahmed Alaoui and a number of other personalities.

Foreign Minister Belkziz Returns From UN

LD111334 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Rabat, Oct 11 [MAP] — Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdelouahed Belkziz flew back home Tuesday evening coming from New York where he took part in the debates of the ongoing 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Dr Belkziz' sojorn in New York was marked by the address he made before the Genral Assembly and in which he recalled Morocco's stand regarding a number of international crucial issues such as the Middle East crisis, the Palestinian cause, the Iran-Iraq war, etc...

He also reiterated Morocco's stand on the artificial tension in Northwest Africa and the continuous efforts exterted by King Hassan II with a view to settle the Sahara issue through the organizing of a referendum in the Moroccan Saharan provinces.

Dr Belkziz also held a number of meetings and talks with his Arab and African counterparts to coordinate their stance on the items on the agenda of the current session of the General Assembly.

SUDAN

President Numayri Appoints New Officials

JN101536 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Oct (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri issued a number of presidential decisions today, appointing the following five officials:

Minister of State Kamal Hasan Ahmad as deputy chief of the state security apparatus;

Retired Major Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim as president of the National Council for Sports and Youth Care;

Dr Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz Ya'qub as commander of the Medical Corps with the rank of lieutenant general;

Pilot Major General Muhammad al-Fatih 'Abidun as director general of the Sudanese Air Transport Company Limited; and

Salah Muhammad Nur al-Din as a member of the Nile Valley Parliament.

Briefs

Outgoing Chinese Ambassador — President Numayri today received Song Hanyi, the PRC Ambassador to Sudan, on the occasion of the end of his tour of duty as his country's ambassador. [Summary] [*Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Oct 84 EA*]

Credentials of British Ambassador — Khartoum, 6 Oct (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received here today the credentials of Sir Alexander Sterling, British ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Sudan. [Excerpt] [*Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Oct 84 JN*]

TUNISIA

Mzali Receives Belgium's Tindemans in Tunis

LD101932 Brussels in French to Africa 1600 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Relations Minister Leo Tindemans is currently paying an official visit to Tunisia. He was received this morning by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and by his counterpart Essebsi. Mr Tindemans will be received tomorrow by President Habib Bourguiba, and according to well-informed Arab sources, he is to meet as early as this evening PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

Briefs

Bourguiba Receives New Ambassadors — President Bourguiba has received the credentials of the new ambassadors of Japan, Sweden, and Kenya — Yoshikazu Sugitani, Anders Sandstrom, and Ochieng Adala, respectively. [Summary] [*Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Oct 84 LD*]

More New Ambassadors — During a ceremony held at Tunisian President Bourguiba's Mornag residence on 21 September the following new ambassadors presented their credentials: Algeria's Messaoud Ait Chaalal; Saudi Arabia's 'Abbas Ibn Fa'iq Ghazzawi; Austria's Jorg Schubert. [Editorial report] [*Tunis L'ACTION in French 22 Sep 84 p 4 PM*]

WESTERN SAHARA

AFP: Polisario Claims 27 Moroccans Killed

NC101040 Paris AFP in English 1022 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Algiers, Oct 10 (AFP) — Twenty-seven Moroccan soldiers were killed in attacks by Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara between October 4 and 6, the guerrillas said here today in a statement. The attacks took place along "a very broad front running from Megsem Tighirmet, in the Ouarkziz region, to (Tashkent) located between (?El Aargub) to Dakhla," the statement said.

Ouarkziz is located to the north of the contested Western Sahara territory, within Morocco's pre-1976 borders. Dakhla is a port in the far south of the territory.

Polisario, whose Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic claims sovereignty over the territory, has regularly reported considerable numbers of Moroccan soldiers killed in attacks since May, although Morocco has on several occasions denied the claims. In May the Moroccans completed construction of a second sand wall across the Western Sahara to protect huge phosphate deposits which it controls in the north of the territory.

ETHIOPIA

AFP: Guerrillas Kill, Wound 307 Soldiers

NC111424 Paris AFP in English 1414 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 11 (AFP) — Guerrillas of the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF) killed and wounded a total of 307 Ethiopian soldiers and captured 101 in an attack on the garrison town of Rama last month, a TPLF representative said in a statement released today in Khartoum.

The attack took place on September 23 against the garrison town of Rama, located north of Adwa on the main road linking Addis Ababa to the Red Sea port of Asmera, the statement said.

The guerrillas had "annihilated" a battalion of the 114th brigade of the Army and brought the town under their "full control" it added. Government reinforcement units "were beaten back and retreated in disarray," it added.

The guerrillas [captured] large quantities of weapons and ammunition, as well as hundreds of tons of grain and other foodstuffs during the attack, the statement said. The food was distributed to needy people in and around the town, it added.

Briefs

Editorial Board for TATEK — The Ministry of National Defense today formed an editorial board for *TATEK* (GET ARMED), the newspaper and magazine that promotes the development of ideological understanding among revolutionary forces and arm them with military science. The board will be under the Ministry of Defense, will have 15 members, and will be chaired by the head of the Army's Political Administration. [Summary] [*Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 5 Oct 84 EA*]

KENYA

Homa Bay Community Radio Closed Down

EA111520 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] A UNESCO-sponsored community radio station at Homa Bay in South Nyanza district has been closed down. The three-year-old FM radio station was closed down on Saturday following an order from Nairobi. According to an engineer who was found dismantling the machinery yesterday. The equipment was loaded on to a government vehicle for transference to Kisumu.

The radio station, which broadcast in Luo language, covered an area of 30 square kilometers. A few months ago, the radio distributed about 100 sets to villagers. A source said the station had been experiencing some financial problems. No word has yet been released about the whereabouts of the staff.

TANZANIA

Mozambican Minister Warns RSA on Nkomati Accord

MB111948 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The Mozambican minister of information, Jose Luis Cabaco, today warned that the Nkomati nonaggression accord would be in danger if South Africa did not respect it. He was speaking to students at the Kivukoni Party Ideological College in the Tanzanian capital, Dar es Salaam. Mr Cabaco said South Africa should fulfill the agreeement if it wanted to exist.

The Mozambican minister said since the signing of the Nkomati Accord last month [as heard], Pretoria had continued supporting the Mozambican National Resistance [Renamo] bandits. The minister, who is on a tour of Tanzania, briefed the students on political and economic developments in Southern Africa since the signing of the accord. He was scheduled to visit the Tanzania Audio Visual Institute and to hold ministerial talks today before flying back to Maputo tomorrow.

UGANDA

Obote Receives Tanzanian Defense Minister

EA112222 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] President Obote has received the Tanzanian minister of defense, Brigadier General Muhiddin Kimario, who paid a courtesy call on him at his office in the Parliamentary Building in Kampala. The defense minister, who left for Dar es Salaam today, was in Uganda to attend celebrations of the 22d anniversary of independence. The meeting was attended by the prime minister, Mr Otema Allimadi; the minister of state for defense, Mr Peter Otai; the Tanzanian high commissioner to Uganda, Mr Mkwizu; and senior government officials.

Prime Minister Returns Home From UK

EA111241 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Summary] Prime Minister Otema Allimadi has returned home from a visit to Britain. He was received on arrival by the vice president. Also on the same plane was the speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Butagera, who attended a meeting in Luxemburg and a Commonwealth parliamentary conference in Britain.

CHAD

Chad Wants To Test 'Good Faith' of Libya

AB111652 Paris AFP in French 1500 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 11 Oct (AFP) — By agreeing to a joint French-Libyan supervision of the withdrawal, the Chadian Government wants the international opinion to "witness Libya's good or bad faith," official sources disclosed in Ndjamena.

Yorongar Moiban, state secretary at the presidency told AFP that Libya has "often demonstrated its bad faith." "Yet, we hope that the French will take the necessary steps to ensure the effective withdrawal of the Libyan troops and, above all, the withdrawal of the Islamic Legion," he added.

According to Mr Moiban, the fact that France takes part in the supervision of the Libyan withdrawal is a guarantee for Ndjamena. "France has the necessary means to do serious work," he said. "It ruled this country for a long time and the French can therefore tell a true Chadian from a pseudo-Chadian."

Chad hopes that the withdrawal will begin as soon as possible, according to Mr Moiban, who underlined "that it is up to France and Libya to ensure that the deadline is respected." According to the Franco-Libyan agreement reached in Tripoli last 16 September, it will be recalled that the withdrawal of troops is expected to end by the middle of November. "At the moment," he added, "the government has agreed to the joint observers but with regard to the operations themselves, practical arrangements will be examined bit by bit."

The minister underlined that the decision to accept the presence of Libyan soldiers on the territory presently under Ndjamena's control was difficult to accept. "The decision was given careful thought and was discussed and analyzed on Monday afternoon," he pointed out. He stated that, "The Chadian Government will not stand in the way of their mission, so long as they limit themselves to the role they have been assigned. Nevertheless, arrangements will be made for them to stick to the mission of observers."

Mr Moiban added that Chad would like the 16 September accord to be applied fully. However, the Chadian Government "will remain vigilant in order to face any crisis, after its implementation," he added. Chad's only concern, he concluded, is for Libya "to leave the country with its arms, men, supplies, and planes."

French Chief of Staff Arrives for Talks With Habre

AB112118 Paris AFP in French 1852 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 11 Oct (AFP) — General Jeannou Lacaze, chief of the general staff of the French Armed Forces, arrived in Ndjamena on Thursday afternoon for a visit that will last several days.

French military sources pointed out that during the visit, General Lacaze will meet Chadian President Hissein Habre and will visit the eastern and western sectors (on the Abeche and Moussoro roads) of Operation Manta [words indistinct] to see for himself the implementation of operations for the pullout of French troops from the areas where they were stationed in the interior of the Chadian territory. The French troops, it will be recalled, are currently pulling out from Biltine (northeast of Chad).

This visit by General Lacaze, scheduled several days ago, coincides with the announcement made on Wednesday evening that the Chadian Government has agreed to the setting up of a joint French-Libyan commission to monitor the disengagement of French and Libyan forces from Chad. It is believed in various circles in the Chadian capital that General Lacaze will use the opportunity afforded by the visit to study the modalities for the creation of a joint commission and its aims.

At the end of his visit to Chad, General Lacaze will go to Bangui (CAR) where, according to some well informed sources, part of the Operation Manta forces will be stationed for an unspecified period.

RFP Calls for Brazzaville Conference 'Soon as Possible'

AB111820 Paris AFP in French 1627 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Paris, 11 Oct (AFP) — Facho Balam, leader of the Rally of Chadian Patriotic Forces (RFP), made a call on Thursday for the convening, "as soon as possible," of the Brazzaville round-table conference on Chad, "the last-chance conference," according to him, and said that he was ready to attend it.

The RFP, which was created in Ouagadougou (Burkina) last August, has detached itself from Goukouni Oueddei and Hissein Habre, and intends to work toward national reconciliation in Chad.

Mr Balaam told AFP that "we are not concerned about whether Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso welcomes Hissein Habre as Chadian head of state." "What matters most for us is for us Chadians to meet on an equal basis, in camera. We must all have the right, as Chadians, to seek peace for Chad."

Mr Balaam said last week's mini-summit on Chad, which was held in Paris, was a "positive one, since," he added, "Hissein Habre was asked to put an end to his belligerence and agree to negotiate."

Mr Balaam, in recalling the watchword of the RFP, "Peace and Democracy," announced his intention to convene a meeting of the RFP, preferably in Ouagadougou, and before the Brazzaville conference.

BENIN

French Ambassador Reviews Aid at Mission's End

AB061130 Paris AFP in French 0819 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Cotonou, 5 Oct (AFP) — The French ambassador to Cotonou, Hughes Homo, on Friday afternoon paid a farewell call on Romain Vilon Guezo, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly acting for the head of state.

In a statement to the press at the end of the audience, the French diplomat reviewed the cooperation between France and Benin in the economic, cultural, and military sectors.

According to the French ambassador, this cooperation takes the form of loans and subventions. He enumerated the most important forms of cooperation as technical assistance, the construction of an earth station for satellite communications, assistance to Benin Television, participation in the construction of an enclosed market in the capital of Mono Province, assistance to the Benin National University (scholarships and training courses), assistance to the health sector, the exchange of cultural troupes, military assistance, and the activities of Volunteers for Progress and the French Catholic Relief Service, as well as the contributions of the 2,800 French who live in Benin.

In response to a question on the Chadian issue, the French diplomat disclosed that the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly affirmed to him that the Beninese observers were ready at any moment to fulfill their eventual mission in Chad.

Foreign Affairs Minister Affo Arrives in Cuba

For reportage on the visit to Havana of Foreign Affairs Minister Frederic Affo, see the Cuba section of the 11 October Latin America *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

BURKINA

U.S. Ambassador Accused of 'Subversive Activities'

AB120755 Paris AFP in English 0734 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, Oct 12 (AFP) — The military government in Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta) has accused new U.S. Ambassador Leonard Neher of "subversive activities" and of trying to "ruin the future" of the West African state.

An article published yesterday in the official daily newspaper, *SIDWAYA*, did not name Mr Neher but made it clear he was the target by describing in detail what he looked like and calling him "a cowboy's representative." It accused him of "thinking he was on conquered territory" and of "seeking, contacting and recruiting agents." It said the government should "give him short shrift." A source at the newspaper said the ambassador, who presented his credentials only three weeks ago to leftist head of state Captain Thomas Sankara, had irritated the government by making "unusual" approaches to military officers and to soldiers purged from the Army by the 14-month-old regime.

The BURKINABE NEWS AGENCY said Thursday that Capt Sankara earlier this week invited Mr Neher and the Soviet ambassador to help him build a "wall of detente" during an official function. Capt Sankara made his unusual suggestion when he opened a new airport, named after late Ghanaian leader Kwame Nkrumah, and other buildings in the western Burkinabe town of Orodara. He "took a trowel and invited the United States to put in the cement and the Soviet Union to lay the bricks," the agency said. He later told them they had just built a symbolic "wall of detente."

Former Ministers Dismissed From Civil Service

AB111630 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Some measures were discussed and adopted during yesterday's Cabinet meeting. It heard some reports and approved some appointments, dismissals, and retirements. Thus, all members of the People's Salvation Council II, [headed by former President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo], and who were civil servants, are to go into retirement. They are: Nignan, nee Bassolet Marie-Louise, Salikou Coulibaly, Kouka Edouard Tapsoba, Francois Zoungrana, Alain Ouedraogo, Idrissa Yaya, Pierre (Gouro), (Gali Gabriel Tsombianou), Bouraima (Zogome), Albert Leonard Kabore, Andre Moumou, Touine Jean de Dieu Somda, (Nacoulma), nee Ouedraogo Odile, and Benjamin Bonkoungou.

To this list, we must add the name of Konate Seidou. It will be recalled that Jean Bado, Michel Kafando, Arouna (Kanakda), and Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo had earlier been dismissed. Sanou Pascal, formerly, an official of the Sovocra [expansion unknown] Company before becoming finance minister, has been dismissed from that company.

GHANA

PNDC Announces Major Security Appointments

AB070745 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has made the following new appointments: Mr C.K. Mawuenyega, chairman of the National Investigations Committee, has been appointed operational assistant to the PNDC secretary for the interior. Lieutenant Commander P.S.K. Kumako of PNDC Headquarters assumes duties as chairman of the National Investigations Committee. The appointments take immediate effect.

No Superpower Role for RSA, PNDC Member Tells UN

AB092128 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Ghana refuses to accept any role for apartheid South Africa as a regional superpower in southern Africa. This was stated by Mr Justice D.F. Annan, member of the PNDC [Provi-

sional National Defense Council], in an address to the 39th session of the UN General Assembly. Mr Annan described South Africa as the driving force behind the brutal terrorism against her neighbors. Even after the Nkomati accords, the people of Mozambique continue to suffer from acts of terrorism and even a more dangerous situation has been created by the reported cease-fire arranged by racist South Africa between Mozambique and the dissident National Resistance Movement.

The PNDC member said Ghana is committed to the total eradication of apartheid and to the establishment of a democratic society under majority rule in South Africa. He said that South Africa is using the (?strenuous) and irrelevant presence of Cuban troops in Angola as an excuse for delaying independence for Namibia.

He called for direct negotiations between the parties on Western Sahara and said that a lasting and peaceful settlement in Chad could only come about through national reconciliation and territorial integrity. He welcomed the agreement between France and Libya to withdraw their forces.

On the Middle East, Mr Annan said there could be no basis for a peaceful settlement unless Israel withdraws from all occupied Arab territories and complies with Security Council Resolution 242 and other relevant UN resolutions. The core of the Middle East problem, he said, is that Palestinian people are denied the right to their homeland. He said that the search for a peaceful solution to the conflict in Central America through the Contadora process must be supported, as should the efforts of the people of Nicaragua to establish a democratic society.

On the world economy, Mr Justice Annan called for measures to revitalize the development of the Third World through augmenting the financial resources of the Third World and an improved access to credit. Mr Annan said the UN might have failed to find solutions to all the problems of mankind, but it has achieved more for the international community than any other international organization of its kind. The UN could only be as effective as its members allow it to be, he said.

U.S. Decision To Leave UNESCO Examined

AB091707 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Kwesi Omoakon commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has given notice that the United States intends to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNESCO, accusing UNESCO of being dominated by Third World and communist countries. Other Western countries like Britain and the Netherlands have also said they would leave UNESCO for similar reasons. Now the director general of UNESCO, Mr Amadou M'bow, is reported to be preparing to embark on a public relations exercise in the United States to put UNESCO's case across to the American people.

The U.S. decision to withdraw from UNESCO, even if temporarily, is, to say the least, unfortunate. America has played a prominent part in the founding and nurturing of what has become one of the most important agencies of the United Nations. UNESCO's appeal is universal and reaches rich and poor nations alike. The U.S. financial contribution to UNESCO has been immense and this fact is acknowledged by all member countries. If however, it were just a matter of loss of funds that the U.S. withdrawal would entail, that wouldn't be much of a problem. One can easily see countries like the Soviet Union, Iran, and Libya increasing their financial contribution to UNSECO to make up for the loss the organization would suffer if the Americans withdraw. But then other American contributions like advanced technology, educational innovation, research, and publications are invaluable, and in some cases difficult to replace, and this makes a U.S. withdrawal sad to contemplate.

On the other hand, the reason behind the U.S. decision to withdraw can only be decribed as egotistical. The United States and her friends appear to want a UNESCO in which they would be the only actors and the Third World countries mere passive observers. One of the major U.S. objections to UNESCO has been UNESCO support for a new world information order. Third World countries argue that the information industry as it is at the moment is dominated by the big agencies from the developed world, like REUTER, TASS, UPI, AFP, and others. These news agencies often present a distorted picture of events in the Third World. Third World countries therefore are demanding through UNESCO a new information order in which they will have a role and in which they can present Third World events in their true light. The United States has interpreted this to mean a demand for censorship of information.

It is very significant that the U.S. quarrel with UNESCO is taking place at a time when a citizen of a Third World country, an African — to be precise — is the director general of UNESCO. Mr Amadou M'bow comes from Senegal. The question one is tempted to ask is this: Would the United States be talking about walking out of UNESCO if the director general had been an Australian, Briton, French, or American? We have not forgotten so soon the impediments that the developed countries put in the way of Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, former permanent representative of Tanzania at the United Nations, when he made an attempt to secure the post of secretary general of the United Nations. They made sure he never got it.

The present blow ostensibly directed at UNESCO is actually aimed at Mr M'bow of Senegal, at Senegal, at Africa, and ultimately at the whole of the Third World. Mr M'bow happens to be the only African leading a UN agency of the size of UNESCO. Those who want to get him out have not been able to bring up any charges of inefficiency or incompetence against him. They calculate that if they threaten to pull out of the organization, Mr M'bow will resign to save UNESCO.

But Mr M'bow on his part has let it be known that he would not be pushed out. And on this stand, he deserves the support of every African. If they succeed in pushing Mr M'bow out of UNESCO, they may pretty well succeed in pushing out any other African from any international organization. We Africans deserve a better role than to be mere spectators on the world scene. We want to be active participants in the world.

Students Request Swift Reopening of Universities

AB070750 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Students of the country's three universities have appealed to the government to act swiftly to release funds to the universities to enable them to reopen without further delay. They made the appeal at a meeting held at the Kaneshie Sports Complex in Accra yesterday to discuss the problem of university financing.

The students expressed concern about the delay in reopening the universities and attributed this to the fact that funds have not been released to them and hoped prompt action will be taken on the issue. They also rejected the proposed loans scheme and the idea of abolishing the present student scholarship scheme.

Correspondents note, however, that university authorities this week denied newspaper reports that students are to pay over 8,000 cedis as fees. A university statement stressed that the figure represents what students are supposed to pay, adding that the fees are paid on their behalf by the Scholarships Secretariat or their employers in the case of students on study leave.

Subsidy Increased for Students

AB112119 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has increased the subsidy for feeding university students from the existing rate of 20 cedis per student per day to 34 cedis per day to provide further relief to parents and guardians.

This means that instead of 40.32 million cedis provided in the 1984 budget for the maintenance of university students, an amount of 68.544 million cedis will be needed.

An official statement issued in Accra today said it is no longer possible for central government to bear the full cost of feeding university students in view of the severe economic constraints. The statement emphasized that the government will, however, continue to bear the full cost of tuition and lodging of the university students, which at present is estimated at 50,384 cedis per student per year.

It pointed out that in contrast with this huge expenditure on university students, the government provides a subsidy of only 10 cedis per student per day toward the feeding of students in second cycle institutions in the educational system.

The government is therefore of the view that even the present level of feeding subsidy paid to the university students will not represent the permanent solution, and at the appropriate time parents and guardians will be called upon to bear the full cost of feeding their wards in the universities.

Meanwhile, the PNDC has directed the Education Commission and the Ministry of Education to expedite work on current discussions which are aimed at arriving at the permanent solution to the problem of financing the university feeding in particular and national education in general.

GUINEA

237 Tried for 'Inciting Rebellion' in Kamsar

AB111315 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The trial in Boke of 237 persons charged with inciting rebellion on 9 September 1984 in Kamsar has just ended. The sentences ranged from suspended jail sentences to imprisonment without the possibility of parole from 1 to 5 years, as well as fines. The last tribunal tried 16 persons considered to be the brains behind the disturbance which nearly paralyzed production and even disturbed the peace in Kamsar. Thanks to the promptness of the law enforcement agencies, however, calm was restored with a systematic cleanup at the industrial zone.

Among the 16 principal leaders, 9 were identified as those who led all the destabilization operations with the help of bands of hot-headed drug addicts. They ransacked the entire police station, looted the house of the police superintendent, plundered the market, and so on and so forth. Among these nine persons are some jailbirds. For example: One Mamadou Boiro, 24, born at Koundara, admitted before the tribunal that he is a thief and can only live through dishonesty. He was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment without the possibility of parole while his acolytes received 2 years each. They were each asked to pay 30,000 sylis damages to the Kamsar subprefecture for the repair of the police station. Also, the other 208 persons connected with the Kamsar case paid a total fine of 150,787 sylis to the public treasury.

The governor of the province, Captain (Finando Piani), congratulated the judges for the seriousness, the professionalism, and the calm with which they tried the case in accordance with the law and in conformity with human rights, which are so dear to our people and the Military Committee for National Redress. Special words of encouragement were addressed to Messrs Sory Mantale and Mamadou Djansoare, the representatives of the prosecutor general and the president of the prefectoral tribunal respectively. The governor of the Province of Boke asked for the trial before 20 October of four policemen said to be responsible for the murder of the young (Theofala) Cisse. The case of the holdup at the Kamsar bank was also fixed for the same time.

Amnesty Official Reports on Mission, Departs

AB091806 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Summary] "The Amnesty International delegation which has been visiting Guinea left Conakry yesterday for London. Upon departure, the leader of the delegation, Jose Zalaket, the deputy secretary general of Amnesty International, talked to our reporter (Sheick Sila) about the outcome of his mission to Guinea."

[Begin Zalaket recording] "My visit to Guinea was very fruitful. We learned a lot of things during our discussions with former detainees and the families of prisoners who were incarcerated during the Toure administration. We also held very fruitful talks with various officials in order to acquaint ourselves with the

changes in the judicial field and the establishment of an independent judiciary which, we believe, is very important to safeguard the respect for human rights in future.

"The head of state made it clear that one of the objectives of his government is to ensure respect for human rights. We are very encouraged to hear from the head of state that he is determined to make this goal one of the major objectives of his government. We also went to Kindia to see the detained officials of the former regime. We know that a national commission is currently studying the crimes which these people have committed. The head of state is prepared to make them face a just and fair trial. Upon our departure, we are satisfied that the former detainees were able to tell about their experiences. We hope that steps to ensure respect for human rights will be pursued. Thank you. [end recording]

LIBERIA

Government Orders Arrest of 2 Leading LPP members

AB110855 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The Liberian Government has formally charged former Assistant Planning Minister Dr Willie Kollie and Mr Anthony Kesselly, both of the prospective Liberian People's Party [LPP]. Yesterday's edition of the *FOOTPRINTS* newspaper is quoted as saying: The Liberian Government has charged the two individuals with the violation of the dissolved People's Redemption Council Decree No 88-A which protects the public against the spread of rumors, lies, and disinformation.

The paper further quotes a writ of arrest issued by the First Judicial Circuit Court A commanding the sheriff of Montserrado County, P. Edward Nelson, to arrest the two men and bring them before the court to answer to the charges based upon the indictment brought against them by the grand jury of Montserrado County. According to the indictment, the two accused on 22 August wrongfully, maliciously, and fallaciously exposed to public hatred, ridicule, and contempt, and vilified and defamed the head of state by unlawfully and wickedly publishing leaflets [with the] heading: "Statement by the Organizing Committee of the LPP Concerning the Charges Levelled Against Dr Sawyer and Others of the LPP."

Airport Contract With Pan-Am To Be Renewed

AB112309 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] A 4-year contract between the Pan-American Airways Corporation, Pan-Am, and the Liberian Government for the management of the Roberts International Airport (RIA) in Marshall Territory is to be renewed.

Commerce Minister Mrs McCleod Turkett-Darpoh said under the contract the Pan-Am management is to take full control of RIA, including the maintenance of its existing facilities as well as training Liberians to take over the airport after the 4-year agreement expires.

Mrs Darpoh, who returned home recently at the end of 1-month tour of the United States and South Korea, said the board of directors' delegation of the Pan-Am International Airways Corporation is due in Liberia in 2 weeks' time to conclude the contract. She told reporters during a press briefing today that the decision to renew the RIA management contract was reached during her visit to the United States. She said the visit was based upon the invitation of the African-American Institute.

MALI

Traore Receives Mauritanian Deputy Minister

AB112121 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Party [Democratic Union of Malian People] and president of the republic, received at 1300 the Mauritanian deputy minister of interior, Ngame Miroine, who brought a message from the Mauritanian president, His Excellency Khouna Ould Haydala, to his brother and friend, General Moussa Traore.

Their talks centered on the strengthening of the excellent relations existing between our two countries. The audience was attended by Interior Minister Lieutenant Colonel Abderhamane Maiga, Tidiani Guisse, adviser to the president of the republic, and Mamadou Fofana, permanent under secretary at the presidency.

Foreign Minister Talks With UN Officials on Cholera

AB112122 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Following the appeal made by the government for assistance from the international community to eradicate the cholera epidemic currently affecting some of our provinces, Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, who is leading our delegation to the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, has immediately called on UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, David Knox, UN development program administrator, and on Mr Grant, UNICEF executive director. He briefed them on the seriousness of the cholera epidemic affecting Mali, its causes, the efforts made by the Malians themselves, and the necessary support we need from the international community.

Furthermore, Mr Beye held talks last Tuesday with the foreign ministers of Morocco, Libya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Cuba, Australia, Maldives, and Niger. Yesterday, he also held talks with Prince Sihanouk.

Party Delegation Returns Home From DPRK

AB082110 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Mohamed Talibe Soumare, member of the Central Executive Bureau [BEC] of the party, who led a party delegation to the DPRK, returned home last Friday. The delegation, which

included Youssouf Sogoba, head of the office of the BEC Secretariat for Information and Culture, undertook the visit at the invitation of the Korean Academy of Social Sciences for the Study and the Implementation of the Chuche Idea. Mr Soumare talked to our reporter Mamadou Soule yman Toure about the aim of his delegation's visit to the DPR..

[Begin recording][Soumare] The aim of our visit was to study the chuche idea and especially to assess the positive results from its implementation in the social, economic, and cultural fields in the country.

Apart from the talks we held with the Korean professors on various topics such as politics, national development, religion, agricultural, culture, education, and health, we also visited some museums, cooperative farms, schools, institutes, sports, study, and (?entertainment) halls. We noticed everywhere that the chuche ideology has a impact on social life.

We seize this opportunity to thank, on behalf of the party's leaders, of its General Secretary General Moussa Traore, the Korean authorities, and particularly the competent scientists of the Academy of the Chuche Idea, for the reception they accorded us during our visit. We also thank the Korean ambassador to Bamako who carefully organized our visit to the country of Chollima. [end recording]

NIGER

Kountche Receives Japanese Honorary Consul

AB112112 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The head of state this morning granted audience to Mr Suzuki of [name indistinct], a Japanese uranium company. Mr Suzuki is also Japan's honorary consul to Niger.

NIGERIA

Military Equipment Agreement Signed With USSR

AB111919 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Nigeria and the Soviet Union today signed an agreement on the supply of highly technical military equipment and MiG-BI's [as heard] to the Nigerian Air Force. The minister of internal affairs, Brigadier Mohammed Magoro, stood in for the minister of defense at the ceremony. Here is correspondent Gladys Shimoi with the report:

[Shimoi] The Soviet delegation was led by Vice Admiral Y. P. (Grushin). Brigadier Magoro signed the agreement on behalf of the Federal Government while Vice Admiral (Grushin) did so for his country. In his speech, Brigadier Magoro expressed gratitude on the supportive role played by the Soviet Government toward Nigeria over the years. He thanked the Soviet Union for the solidarity and sincerity demonstrated in all her dealing with Nigeria. The minister remarked that it was evident that Nigeria and the USSR share common aspirations and values.

Brigadier Magoro affirmed Nigeria's belief in the sovereignty of all nations and the freedom of other nations to self-determination. He said that from all activities and and contributions made by the USSR at various conferences from time to time it was apparent that she shared similar opinions and intentions with Nigeria. The minister also said that this similarity existed on issues like apartheid, colonialism, and the struggle for political and economic freedom of the oppressed peoples of Africa.

Brigadier Magoro said there has been an existing cooperation between the two countries in the military, educational, cultural, and economic fields. He expressed satisfaction at the Soviet support in the development of our Armed Forces, especially in the acquisition and maintenance of military hardware, weapons, equipment, and the training of military personnel. He stated that the new addition to the nation's fleet would no doubt prove to be another asset of great importance to the country's defense. Negotiations for the agreement, which was signed today, started in July this year.

GUARDIAN Cites Findings on U.S. Destabilization

AB070830 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *GUARDIAN* highlights the remarks of the International Progress Organization, IPO, on the destabilizing activities of the United States in the international community. The papers says the IPO findings that President Reagan and his administration are guilty of the violation of the United Nations resolutions of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of states and their crime against peace and humanity will be useful in galvanizing world opinion against the United States. The *GUARDIAN* calls on all Third World nations to disengage their economies from the imperialists.

Reagan Blamed for Namibia Independence Delay

AB091050 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Viewpoint]

[Text] President Reagan's claim that his government is committed to the solution of the problems of southern Africa was received with a pinch of salt by many members of the United Nations, particularly those of Africa. The African group at the United Nations expressed disappointment with the aspect of his address dealing with southern Africa and Namibia in particular. As the spokesman for the group remarked: President Reagan purposely painted a rosy picture of the situation in southern Africa for reasons best known to him.

The truth of the matter is that the Reagan administration is principally responsible for the delay in Namibia's independence. The administration's active support of apartheid South Africa has made the possibility of settling Namibia's independence issue through dialogue more remote than ever. Before January 1981, when Mr Reagan assumed office as President of the United

States, substantial progress had been made in the talks on Namibia's independence. But the Reagan administration emerged and introduced what it called a policy of constructive engagement with the apartheid regime in South Africa — a policy which, through its implementation, has become counter-productive. Rather than help to solve the problem of southern Africa, it has emboldened the racist regime to remain recalcitrant.

It was under the atmosphere of the so-called constructive engagement that the Reagan administration and South Africa introduced the linkage formula in relation to Namibia's independence. The formula insists, quite strangely, that Cuban troops should be withdrawn from the southern state of Angola as a precondition for Namibia's independence. So the United States, which was supposed to be a mediator as a member of the Western contact group on Namibia, turned round to assume an obstructionist role through the linkage formula. It is also the negative role of the United States, camouflaged as constructive engagement, that was responsible for the ineffectiveness of the five-nation Western Contact Group and its subsequent collapse. Heavy responsibility for the delay in Namibia's independence, therefore, lies with the Reagan administration of the United States.

Only last week, a respected American congressman, Senator Edward Kennedy, added his voice to the mounting international criticism of the Reagan administration's policy in southern Africa and its role in Namibia. This criticism came only a few days after the Geneva-based International Progress Organization, IPO, severely condemned the American President's policies in southern Africa and some other parts of the world. The IPO, which includes two prominent American jurists, issued a statement in which it branded President Reagan an international outlaw.

Nothing further is required to establish the fact that it is the Reagan administration of the United States that has been chiefly responsible for the delay in solving the problems of southern Africa, particularly that of Namibia.

Portuguese-Speaking African Countries To Meet

MB111400 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The five African Portuguese-speaking countries will hold the second seminar of the law, justice, and administration subcommission of the Ministerial Commission of the five countries in Maputo between 30 October and 5 November. Representatives will discuss economic crimes and forms of repression, simplification of the penal code, and planning experience at provincial and district levels. Also to be discussed during the meeting will be the draft program of activities of the subcommission for next year and proposals altering two articles governing the Ministerial Commission.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Message from Chad's Habre

MB111727 Luanda ANGOP in French 1330 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Luanda, 11 Oct (ANGOP) — Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, this morning received in audience Soumaila Mahamat, the Chadian minister delegate to the president in charge of information, who delivered a message from Hissein Habre, the Chadian head of state.

Sao Tome Leader Arrives After SFRY Visit

MB110939 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, arrived at the 4 February Airport this afternoon. He was received by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, and by other members of the party and government. The Sao Tome leader came from the SFRY, where he made a private and friendly visit.

Savimbi Communique on UNITA Determination

MB101105 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 10 Oct 84

[UNITA Central Committee communique issued in Jamba on 2 October: "The hour of truth is approaching in Angola"]

[Text] Free land of Angola, 10 Oct, KUP — 1. As in 1973, the MPLA is trying to unite with the remainder of the Angolan National Liberation Front [FNLA]-Military Committee of the Resistance in Angola in order to combat UNITA. The MPLA has not learned from history, even from such recent history as the Bukavo treaty. This explains the current friendship with the Tontas, which recalls the past friendship with the Barreiros.

2. UNITA has grown roots in the north (in Uige, Bengo/Luanda, Kwanza Norte, and Zaire) despite the recruitment of desperadoes from what remained of the FNLA. We arrived in the north with the firm will to stay, as Maria Chimutu said on Luanda Radio on 1 October 1984.

3. In Angola there is one sole patriotic organization committed to fighting the Cubans until they completely withdraw from our country. We expect to fight ever more forcibly all over the country and particularly in and around Luanda.

4. The only possible reconciliation for Angola will be between UNITA and the MPLA. That reconciliation, however, will not take place as long as the Cubans remain in Angola in support of the chieftains' government.

Dawn of freedom for Africa. Dawn of freedom for Angola. Dawn of freedom for UNITA. United we shall win. Jamba, 2 October 1984, the year of the Anti-Cuban Patriotic Front. General Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of UNITA and supreme commander of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola.

UNITA Communiques Report Operations in September

17-19 September Operations

MB071152 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 7 Oct 84

[War communique issued by the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola on operations mounted on 17 September — place and date of issue not given]

[Text] A total of 204 enemy elements, including 25 Cubans, were killed following UNITA attacks on the provinces of Uige, Luanda, Malanje, Lunda, and Huambo between 17 and 19 September.

In Uige, the occupation of (Maua) post, 20 km southeast of (Camabatela) along the (Camabatela-Salongongo) road, resulted in the death of 3 Cubans and 18 members of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] as well as the capture of a quantity of war materiel.

Between Cabiri and Funda, 60 km southwest of Luanda, a mine explosion destroyed two Ural vehicles and killed six Cuban soldiers. This took place on 17 September. Daniel Filipe, (Bernardo Casheshe), and Antonio Caconda, all members of the 43d FAPLA Brigade, gave themselves up to our forces, which were operating in the Cacolo area in Lunda Province. The three compatriots had been forced to integrate into the FAPLA ranks. They left FAPLA and joined UNITA on 17 September because of mistreatment by the Cubans during training.

Two FAPLA officers, First Lieutenant Joao Adao Neto, head of logistics of the 46th FAPLA Brigade, and 2nd Lieutenant Carlos Joaquim, were captured by UNITA forces following confrontations with the enemy's 46th Brigade, which had penetrated into the area under our control, 25 km northeast of Huambo. Twenty-seven FAPLA members and four Cubans were killed in this action.

19-21 September Operations
MB071227 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 7 Oct 84

[War communique issued by the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola on operations mounted between 19 and 21 September; issued on 22 September, place not given]

[Text] On 19 September, a Gaz enemy truck detonated an antivehicle mine along the Cuimba-Mbanza Congo road. The truck was destroyed and 11 members of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] were killed, including 2d Lieutenant (Amos Sala Mlungu), the chief of general staff of the brigade [as heard].

On 20 September, one of our force's brigades attacked the 16th, 1st, and 13th Brigades 15 km east of Cuito-Cuanavale. The enemy suffered 98 confirmed dead, including Captain (Mabanze), the chief of the general staff of the 16th brigade. A total of 3 BRDM's, 2 BTR's, and 14 trucks were destroyed. Our forces also captured seven FAPLA elements and a quantity of war materiel.

On 21 September, our special commando forces attacked and destroyed the Ministry of State Security installations in Luena City at about (?0330), killing 26 FAPLA elements, 14 Cubans, and 3 Soviets. Also on 21 September, an explosive device was placed in the supply warehouse of the 3d Military Region General Staff, which exploded at 0930 and caused a huge fire that lasted for over 24 hours. In these operations, UNITA suffered 10 dead, 32 wounded, and 5 missing.

The Russians and Cubans, who are foreigners in our country, continue to encourage the escalation of war by actively taking part in the fights against the Angolan people in an attempt to maintain in Luanda the government of the MPLA, which has lost total control of administration and is now fading away. In response to this unrestrained action, our armed forces have been mounting a number of large-scale operations and inflicting heavy defeats on them.

Late September Operations
MB091250 (Clandestine) KUP in English to southern and central Africa 1205 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 9 Oct, KUP — Almost 260 MPLA soldiers, among them 17 Cubans, died in combats carried out by UNITA forces in Angola on the last 15 days of September. A communique issued on Tuesday by General Staff of FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] refers that UNITA forces had captured 300 different types of weapons, destroyed 2 BTR, 2 BRDM, 1 tank PT-76, 1 locomotive, and liberated 1,750 civilians.

According to the last Friday's communique, UNITA forces in their progression on the north strip of the country took over with success the MPLA's strategical stronghold of Kangola, where 7 Cubans and dozens of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] lost their lives. Kangola, which is situated 110 kms south of Sanza Pombo, which serves as FAPLA's advanced command post, was taken over. On the same day UNITA forces took control of Puri barracks, 66 kms southeast of Negage, where UNITA forces liberated 1,750 civilians.

It was in the same period that UNITA forces took over Chiumbo town in Huambo Province, 21 FAPLA were killed, among them 2 officers of the company's reconnaissance, also 2 BRDM and an ammunition store were destroyed. The town of Belo Horizonte, 24 kms north of the city of Huambo, was taken over.

A train transporting combined troops (Cubans-FAPLA) on a highway actuated an anti-locomotive mine planted by UNITA forces between Bela Vista and Chinguar, results: Its total destruction, 6 wagons derailed, and, apart from the injured, 15 FAPLA and 5 Cubans were killed. In these attacks UNITA lost 10 soldiers, 23 injured, 2 missed, and lost 6 weapons.

KUP Commentary on 'Decisive' UNITA Victory
MB111017 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to southern and central Africa 0600 GMT 10 Oct 84

[KUP commentary]

[Text] Cabinda oil, Uige and Cuanza Norte coffee, Malanje and Lunda diamonds, and Luanda city, are UNITA's stated targets in the current offensive in northern Angola because they are the main economic sources of survival for the MPLA regime at present. The MPLA depends on oil and diamonds as its fundamental resources to obtain foreign currency, which helps it to maintain itself inspite of its apparent bankruptcy.

The fact that UNITA has escalated its actions in northern Angola and consolidated its positions has posed a serious threat to the hopes of the Luanda minority regime. UNITA proved militarily and politically its capacity to implement its plans, and the experience gained in southern, southeastern, and central Angola clearly portend its victories in northern Angola,. As the MPLA's diplomatic moves show, it is apparent that the MPLA is incapable of concealing its preoccupation with the political and military situation prevailing in the country.

The social, economic, political, and cultural situation of the Angolan people at this moment is also in favor of UNITA's actions. The people are fed up with the Russian and Cuban presence in Angola. The people of Angola feel disillusioned by the many promises that have been made by the MPLA regime. They wish to live a new life. In a nutshell, they desire liberty and prosperity.

Thus, UNITA has all the conditions to achieve the successes that it expects to attain through its program of action toward the liberation of the Angolan people. It is a question of time. The conditions are there. It has a large army that is getting increasingly better trained under the leadership of President Dr Savimbi. It is becoming stronger with even greater political and military experience, thus assuring the decisive victory of the Angolan National Resistance.

BOTSWANA

Court Agrees To Hear Reelection Petition

MB111405 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] As the mystery surrounding the discovery of a ballot box full of uncounted votes continues, the high court said this morning that it would grant any date for the hearing of the petition for a reelection in the Gaborone south constituency.

The assistant registrar of the high court, Mr (Sam Howish), told our newsdesk this morning that the petition by the Botswana National Front [BNF] was presented to the high court on Monday this week. He said the date for the hearing had not yet been set but the high court will grant the contending parties, and we quote: tomorrow if they ask for tomorrow, unquote. Mr (Howish) said the petition is signed by the leader of the BNF, Dr Kenneth Koma, and the respondents are Mr Peter Mmusi, vice president and minister of finance and development planning, and the returning officer for the Gaborone south constituency, Mr Isaac Gontse.

Mr Mmusi won the election over Dr Koma and independent candidate Mr Wellie Seboni. The vice president said from his residence this morning that he regarded the discovery of the ballot box with suspicion and added that it was a mystery to him. The petitioner, Dr Koma, was not available for comment at the time of compiling this report. Announcing the discovery yesterday, the supervisor of elections, Mr Festus Mogae, considered that this could strengthen the BNF petition for a reelection in the affected constituency. The commissioner of police, Mr Simon Hirschfeldt, said normal police enquiries were being made into the ballot box issue. Mr Hirschfeldt would not comment further.

LESOTHO

Jonathan Wins Hammarskjold Peace Award

MB111248 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has been elected to receive the 1984 International Dag Hammarskjold Award for Peace in the field of diplomacy. The nomination was unanimously made by the Brussels-based Diplomatic Academy for Peace.

In a message advising the prime minister of his election, the council of the academy said it is aware of Dr Jonathan's involvement and the example he has set in serving the physical, mental, and social needs of individuals under apartheid in South Africa. The council further applauds and endorses the prime minister's courage as an unchallengable leader of the African people.

The Academy of Peace is a non-governmental organization whose purpose is to further the cause of world peace and human progress by encouraging and recognizing individual achievements in various fields, which include diplomacy, science, and many others. It was founded in 1963 to honor and promote ideas in the UN Charter and the work of the late secretary general of the United Nations, Mr Dag Hammàrskjold. The award will be presented to Dr Jonathan in December this year in Brussels.

MOZAMBIQUE

Veloso Returns To Maputo After Peace Meeting

MB111757 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The second meeting of the commission for the implementation of the Pretoria declaration ended in Pretoria this afternoon. This meeting had begun on Monday. The Mozambican delegation to the meeting returned to Maputo this afternoon. Jacinto Veloso, minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs, who led our delegation, did not make any comment to the news media.

A communique from the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs, issued today, said that progress was made. The communique recalls that the activities of the commission are aimed at a rapid implementation of the Pretoria declaration. According to the communique, the next meeting of the commission will be held next week. The Pretoria declaration of 3 October states that its objective is to speed up the cessation of violence in Mozambique by the armed bandits.

Paper on RSA Press Attitude to 'Bandits'

MB110953 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The proceedings of the commission established on 3 October with the aim of studying and deciding on mechanisms to put an end to violence in Mozambique continue in Pretoria today. According to *NOTICIAS* newspaper, which cites sources in Pretoria, the South African Government reproved the ringleaders of the armed bandits for making a statement to a U.S. news agency on Monday, thus contradicting what had been stipulated.

NOTCIAS also points out that in a few articles published in Pretoria, the South African newspapers have begun to present the activities of the armed bandits as condemnable actions and contrary to South African interests. On Tuesday, two South African newspapers, *THE STAR* and *THE PRETORIA NEWS*, published two lengthy articles where they pointed out that it was the ex-Rhodesian regime that had created the armed bandits and that the late South African prime minister, John Vorster, had on occasion expressed his disagreement to Ian Smith over that kind of blackmail.

FPLM Mopping Up After Attack on Rebel Base

MB110805 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces are intensifying the military campaign against the armed bandits, which began on 16

September in Maputo Province. This campaign has already resulted in the destruction of an important armed bandit base in Mantongomane, 20 km from the South African border.

A military source said that FPLM units are now engaged in pursuing, destroying, and capturing the bandits now dispersed following the destruction of the armed bandit camp in Matongomane, which was called the provincial base. At this important base, our forces captured 108 light weapons, 234 cartridges, a number of ammunition boxes, explosives, and a quantity of other war materiel.

Yesterday, the FPLM telecommunication department intercepted a message from one of the armed bandit leaders, somewhere in Inhambane region demanding the dispersed groups in Maputo to recover the captured materiel. One of the armed bandit groups answered and we quote: the leaders are demoralized, that is not going to be possible, unquote. The military source pointed out that the capture of the weapons has already inactivated about 500 armed bandits, constituting a major defeat for the bandits. The FPLM considers the offensive in Maputo province as decisive since in other areas in southern Mozambique the military situation is satisfactory.

Planning Minister Returns From GDR Celebrations

MB111021 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Planning Minister Mario Machungo returned to Maputo last evening from Berlin where he took part in the celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. In Berlin, Mario Machungo handed a message to President Erich Honecker from President Samora Machel, which pointed out that the Frelimo Party militants and the Mozambican people highly appreciated the GDR's successes in various fields during these 35 years, which have made the GDR today a prosperous and developed socialist state that enjoys enormous international prestige.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Reportedly Defending Bases With Soviet Tanks

MB111136 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1058 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] London, Oct 11, SAPA — SWAPO is using Soviet-made tanks to defend its bases in Angola, according to a report issued here. The International Institute for Strategic Studies [IISS], detailing for the first time the strength of guerrilla movements in Southern Africa, lists SWAPO's manpower at 8,000 and says its equipment includes Russian T34 and T54 tanks, armoured personnel carriers, surface-to-air missiles, and anti-tank guided weapons.

"We know they have this type of equipment. We don't know how many," Major Robert Elliot, an IISS director, told a press conference in London. "They have not been used in Namibia. They are used to protect bases in Angola, part of a protective screen"

SWAPO's London spokesman, Mr Peter Manning, declined to comment on the report. "We never talk about our equipment," he said.

The institute, an independent and respected research organisation, has just published its latest annual report, "The Military Balance." It lists the strength of Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA movement in Angola as 15,000 regulars and 20,000 support militia. UNITA's equipment includes a variety of automatic rifles and machine guns, but not the heavy weaponry SWAPO is reported to have.

South Africa's military strength shows only minor changes compared with last year's report. It gave South Africa's total armed forces as 83,400 (last year 82,400) with 53,300 conscripts. Total mobilisation strength was unchanged at 404,500. Manpower is broken down into the Army (67,400), the Navy (6,000) and the Air Force (10,000). The Air Force has 304 combat aircraft and at least 10 armed helicopters, according to the report.

South Africa's strength is still vastly superior to the Frontline States, whose armed forces are listed as: Angola, 43,000; Tanzania, 40,350; Mozambique, 15,650; Zambia, 14,300; and Zimbabwe, 41,300. Angola has 64 combat aircraft and 10 armed helicopters; Tanzania, 29; Mozambique, 35; Zambia, 44; and Zimbawe, 35. The report puts the number of Cubans in Angola at 19,000, with 450 East Germans and some 700 Soviet advisers and technicians.

Questioned about the effect of the international arms embargo on South Africa, Major Elliot said the country now produces about 85 percent of its own requirements. "It is the last 15 percent which is proving very difficult to meet," he said. "So sanctions are having an effect in some areas." He said there was evidence that the South African Armed Forces were also concerned about "the rate that things are being used up," such as aircraft and helicopter engines.

The report concentrates on the world arms situation, particularly the superpowers.

Its assessment is that the world's armed forces are still being modernised, but more slowly than in previous years. "Economic constraints are beginning to bite on defence programmes," it states. "Qualitative improvement certainly continues, with some modern equipment replacing old, but nowhere do the overall numbers show much change over 1983."

It says of the superpowers: "Despite the absence of effective new arms control agreements in almost all the areas of superpower military competition, and few if any negotiated limitations on weapon deployments outside the strategic nuclear field, there has been no major expansion this year in superpower nuclear weapons programmes or deployment."

But, it adds that the general trend is in the direction of increasing accuracy, greater mobility, dispersal, and concealment — and smaller size. "It is a trend which will make it very difficult to negotiate verifiable constraints in future years." It says the NATO and Warsaw Pact forces are both showing trends of steady modernisation.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Agrees To UK MP's Visit to Detainees

MB111945 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1931 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 11, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight he had no objection to a proposed visit by a British Labor Party frontbench MP to the three detainees in the British Consulate in Durban.

The only stipulation Mr Botha made in a statement to SAPA in Pretoria was that the three men — Mr Billy Nair, Mr Paul David, and Mr Archie Gumede, the United Democratic Front president — must be prepared to receive the MP, Mr Donald Anderson. Mr Anderson is expected in Johannesburg on Sunday en route to Durban.

Durban Fugitives Seek Meeting

MB120716 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] At the British Consulate in Durban, the three remaining fugitives have decided their next step, but they are not telling yet, as Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] The legal representative of the three people still in the Durban British Consulate has asked for a meeting with Britain's new ambassador to South Africa. Zac Jacoob wants to tell the ambassador the response of the three to a British communication earlier this week which strongly advised the three to leave voluntarily. Jacoob has communicated his request to the ambassador, and says he cannot reveal the decision until he has delivered it to the ambassador. Britain is still considering his request for a meeting.

Last night 21 people were arrested in several Durban townships during placard demonstrations in support of the three and protesting at South Africa's detention policies. They were released on bail of 100 rands each, and are likely to appear in court today on charges under the Internal Security Act relating to holding an illegal gathering.

Pretoria Confirms Mozambique Talks Continuing

MB110907 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0854 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 11, SAPA — Negotiations between Mozambique's Frelimo government, the Rebel Renamo movement, and the South African Government are in their fourth consecutive day in Pretoria, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs has confirmed. The talks, being held in terms of last week's Pretoria declaration, began on Monday and are aimed at ending all hostilities and conflict in Mozambique, which is crippled by an 8-year-old civil war.

A foreign affairs spokesman confirmed the "trilateral negotiations" were continuing behind closed doors today with South African deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, and representatives of the State President's Office and the Defence Department representing the republic on the commission established to implement the peace declaration.

On Monday, after the first round of what were expected to be "tough" talks, the secretary general of Renamo, Dr Evo Fernandes, expressed optimism, saying agreement could be reached "much sooner than everyone expected" if the talks continued in the same "warm and positive manner."

While good progress appears to have been made, hard bargaining between Frelimo and Renamo was still expected. A central issue has been the amnesty offered by Frelimo to Renamo rebels and how to integrate them into the government forces. A peace settlement between Frelimo and Renamo would be a diplomatic triumph for the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who finally convinced the two warring sides to meet across the negotiating table after months of intensive behind-the-scenes discussions with both parties.

South Africa sees peace and stability in Mozambique as a prerequisite for the successful implementation of the Nkomati nonaggression pact with President Samora Machel's government signed in March this year.

Peace Commission Adjourns Talks

MB111414 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1409 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 11, SAPA — The Mozambique peace talks commission has adjourned after 4 days of talks in Pretoria and will continue discussions next week on the implementation of a cessation of all hostilities between the Frelimo government and the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement (Renamo).

"Progress has been made," a spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs said in a brief statement this afternoon. "The commission has now adjourned and will reconvene during the week of October 15," he added.

APO Leader's Home Fire Bombed, Damage Light

MB111243 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1124 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 11, SAPA — The home of the deputy president of the Azanian People's Organization [APO], Mr Saths Cooper, was petrol-bombed in the early hours of yesterday morning. Mr Cooper, 34, who lives in a block of flats owned by WITS University in Kelvin, said he arrived home at about 2:45 am to find his ground floor apartment "full of smoke and petrol fumes."

Three petrol bombs had been thrown at his flat. Two exploded in the apartment and the third bomb, which landed in the garden, failed to explode. Mr Cooper said he was puzzled by the incident, as the only people who knew his address were "very close friends

and family, and the police." He estimated the damage at "only a few hundred rands," but said he might have been injured if he had returned home earlier. Mr Cooper recently spent seventeen days in detention, in terms of Section 28 of the Internal Security Act.

Hope Seen in Forming Good Relations With Lesotho
MB090916 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The feelers which South Africa and Lesotho have been extending towards each other in recent weeks with a view to breaking the diplomatic impasse are gradually being transformed into actual links. Hopes that a breakthrough had been achieved in negotiations between the two governments achieved a fillip with the announcement that preparatory work on the highlands water project was back on course. South Africa had been threatening to back out of the project because of continuing acrimony between the two countries, and even the World Bank had said it would withdraw from the project unless there was achieved what a spokesman described as absolute trust and confidence between South Africa and Lesotho.

Indeed, this lack of confidence has been the crux of problems between South Africa and Lesotho, which have dragged on for well over a decade. For many years now South African security authorities have been accusing Lesotho of harboring ANC terrorists, and permitting that country to be used as a springboard for attacks on South Africa. Recently Lesotho has been going out of its way to counter these allegations, with minister of information, Desmond Sixishe, stating categorically that at present there are no ANC people in Lesotho. Another positive response by the South African Government was the release of a quantity of arms and ammunition which Lesotho had ordered, but which had been held up by South Africa at Durban harbor. Not all the goods have been released yet, but it is an educated guess that this gesture was aimed at testing the atmosphere, and if the response is favorable more gestures can be expected.

Nevertheless, despite these positive signs, the one outstanding issue to which South Africa attaches great significance is that of security arrangements between the two countries. South Africa has been insisting that the machinery be created whereby both countries can be confident that the territory of one will not be used to prejudice the security of its neighbor. The machinery must be both practical and effective in providing the necessary checks.

Remarks made by Lesotho Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan on the day of Lesotho's independence celebrations underline the need for such machinery. Chief Jonathan said he was very worried over the fact that new refugees were arriving in Lesotho following unrest in South Africa. He was concerned because South Africa could accuse Lesotho of allowing into that country ANC terrorists, and this, according to Chief Jonathan, could result in efforts to normalize relations between the two countries breaking down.

Certainly a practical situation such as this one provides a problem for both countries. Lesotho has to be able to convince South Africa that there are no ANC terrorists among the refugees, while South African security authorities have to be in a position to inform the South African Government reliably and convincingly on the actual situation, so that the government can decide on what further diplomatic moves should be made. Unless these things can be properly checked out, the lack of trust and confidence between the two countries will endure.

Lesotho too, faces the same problem, seeing that it suspects South Africa of supporting the military Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA]. For this reason, Chief Jonathan remarked that future discussions on security issues should take into account conditions in both countries. Indeed, if this forms the basis of any firm agreement or understanding reached between the two countries that is designed to promote two-way security, then there can be no loss of face. Stability in the subcontinent would be enhanced, and for both South Africa and Lesotho this demonstration of pragmatic policies would result in rewards from Western investors, who have been become tired of pouring their money into a bottomless pit of conflict and ineptitude. This was indelibly underscored by the World Bank's attitude towards the Highlands water project.

Radio Comments on Soares Statement on Peace
MB091820 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "The Realities of Southern Africa"]

[Text] The statement by the Portuguese prime minister, Dr Mario Soares, that only those who ignore the realities of southern Africa could condemn the talks between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] is as timely as it is significant.

The Portuguese Government has an intimate knowledge of and interest in the affairs of southern Africa and is playing an important role on behalf of Western nations in trying to secure peace and stability in the region. Dr Soares drew a parallel between the Pretoria declaration and the Lusaka Agreement and said both were equally vital for peace in the subcontinent. One of the central realities Dr Soares speaks of is the fact that in the past few months, there has been a very real movement towards the normalization of relations between South Africa and the other countries of southern Africa.

There is wider recognition of the fact that conflict and confrontation has yielded nothing but misery for the people of the region, that Marxist ideology, enforced by Soviet weapons and military advisors, has all but ruined a number of southern African states, and that Western nations, which are alone in a position to provide the means for economic development, now insist on political stability before considering financial aid and investment funds. There is growing recognition of the interdependence of the states of southern Africa and that South Africa is the obvious catalyst for economic development in the region.

Events over the past few months have shown that despite the accusations of its critics, South Africa has a deep commitment to peace and stability not only within its own borders but in the entire subcontinent. South Africa can derive no benefit at all from hostilities and economic chaos in its neighboring states. Because of the interdependence of the countries of the region, South Africa has much to gain from and much to contribute towards peaceful coexistence and economic development in the subcontinent.

These are among the realities surrounding the peace initiatives and moves towards the normalization of relations in southern Africa. No matter how tenuous they may seem, it is in the interests of all the people of the region that these moves continue and expand. The alternative is an escalation of conflict in which there will be no winners.

Radio Comments on Neighboring States' Policies
MB101608 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "South Africa's Internal Policies"]

[Text] The view expressed by Lesotho's representative at the United Nations that Lesotho cannot enjoy normal and good relations with South Africa while this country pursues policies of apartheid is one which is expressed and shared by many countries in Africa and further afield. It is not an attitude which is, in any way, helpful for (?construction).

In the nature of things, it should be the responsibility of each individual country to introduce policies and practices which cater for the unique circumstances prevailing in that country. The South African policy, which is designed to bring about gradual evolutionary change which is aimed at giving the various nations within this geographical area full responsibility for own affairs and a share in decisionmaking on common affairs, was not born out of a vindictive desire to repress people. South Africa's peoples of all nations have made a close study of what has happened in the rest of Africa prior to and subsequent to the granting of independence to those countries.

It has been a disturbing experience and an illuminating one. What South Africa had seen is that in most countries with a heterogenous population, independence has resulted in violence, bloodshed, and even all-out civil war. It has only been the total suppression of minorities by the majority group in a country which has resulted in an uneasy peace, but, nevertheless, a peace in which the minority is always suppressed.

South Africans regard with great interest and followed very closely the independence of her neighbor Zimbabwe, an independence carefully worked out during the Lancaster House talks, an independence which could draw valuable experience from other independent states. Even today South Africans, together with much of the Western world, are aghast over what has happened. White people fled Zimbabwe in their thousands, but even more significantly, the minority Matabele and majority Shona were immediately at each others throats. The notorious Fifth Brigade swung into action, committing atrocities which the Zimbabwean Government tried to cover up but could not. Matabele leader Joshua Nkomo cried out that there were more civil liberties in that country under white rule than under black rule.

The bottom line is simply this: Instead of criticizing South Africa, her neighbors should set an example worth emulating. In many ways, South Africa's policies are the result of Africa's failure to deal successfully with problems similar to those that exist in South Africa.

Radio Views Benefits of Nkomati Accord
MB111643 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "Development in Mozambique"]

[Text] Reports from Bonn that the West German Government is to make available to Mozambique about $125 million in support of the peace process in the area and that even greater assistance will soon be forthcoming from the EEC and the United States bear testimony to the fruits of pragmatic policies in southern Africa.

Ever since the signing of the Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique, there have been signs of heightened confidence in Mozambique's future and advantages have been flowing into the country. In March, France announced that it was to double its aid to Mozambique for this year and the EEC disclosed that it was to provide some $9 million for development schemes. At the same time, Mozambique signed an agreement with an Italian organization to train Mozambican teachers over the next 2 years. Portugal, which has shown great interest in the normalization of relations between South Africa and Mozambique, has announced numerous schemes for promoting development in Mozambique. In addition, the United States lifted its trade embargo on Mozambique, opening the way for greater American involvement in that country.

As for South African involvement in Mozambique, the Nkomati Accord caters for cooperation in virtually every field of economic endeavor. It was announced earlier this year that South Africa would provide a 10-million-rand loan for the redevelopment of Maputo harbor and Mozambique's railway infrastructure while dozens of top South African businessmen have been visiting Mozambique investigating investment opportunities. At the time of the signing of the Nkomati Accord, Mozambique's Foreign Minister Mr Chissano declared that the accord had created conditions whereby the country's attempts at production could lead to better results. At the same time, numerous reports on Africa's woes from the World Bank, the IMF, and other organizations have stated repeatedly the dire need for economic reform and pragmatic policies if the continent is to recover from its disastrous situation.

On the issue of regional cooperation, a senior World Bank official in charge of projects for Sub-Saharan Africa, Mr (Jose Bonthorn), recently stated quite openly that, and we quote, regional cooperation is a must.

Mining magnate Mr Harry Oppenheimer also expressed himself on the issue of regional cooperation recently. He said he hoped the Nkomati Accord would be extended to other countries as well, and he remarked that countries such as Lesotho and Botswana would definitely get material advantage from entering into rapproachment with South Africa. In the final analysis, therefore, there are concrete signs today that the Nkomati Accord provides an excellent example of the benefits of pragmatic policies in southern Africa.

Anti-South African Campaign Draws Criticism
MB110831 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "Friends and Foes Abroad"]

[Text] The point made by a political analyst that South Africans, despite stepped up campaigns against this country from abroad, are satisfied with their country's image, appears to tie in with the facts. This makes his other findings equally applicable: that South Africa cannot afford this any longer, and that the country's friends should be provided with effective ammunition with which to defend South Africa.

Having studied American-South African relations for the past 2 years at the Harvard Center for International Affairs, Mr Robert Conway came to the conclusion that South Africans dare not underestimate the influence and power of anti-South African pressure groups in the United States, and their capacity to damage the country.

Those who are persuaded to join the campaign against this country are not all extremists. Academics, businessmen, and the general public are being convinced in ever-increasing numbers to join the highly professional and successful campaigns being waged against South Africa. When the American congress went into recess, the attempts to force the country onto its knees economically were temporarily foiled. The amendment which the anti-South African group included in the bill on the control of the country's exports, and over which unanimity has not yet been reached in the responsible congressional committee, lapsed automatically when congress went into recess, and will therefore have to be debated again next year.

However, this can hardly be regarded as significant victory, seeing that the campaign continues inexorably. Indeed, on the state and municipal levels, as well as in the private sector, its progress has been alarming. And the disinvestment campaign is not confined only to the United States. Previous sanctions and boycott campaigns have not been very successful, with the result that the new strategies designed and being pursued in the United States are being extended to Britain and other European countries.

Disinvestment is not the only field of interest and activity. The offensive has been launched on every conceivable front. Observers say it has been stepped up considerably following the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique, which is a thorn in the side of South Africa's enemies. The introduction of a new constitution they find objectionable, while black unrest and the Durban Consulate episode have provided them with valuable weapons for negative propaganda.

Although the picture is a gloomy one, it does not justify the type of attitude which declares: seeing that the whole world is against us, let us ignore them — who cares, anyway? Certainly South Africa has involved problems, and serious ones at that. But she does still have sympathizers and friends abroad. And, as stated by Mr Conway, they do not expect this country to introduce a system of one man, one vote. But the message leaving the country today is virtually inaudible, and certainly lacking in clarity. Mr Conway believes that what friends of South Africa need is a definitive plan for the future which provides for political participation by all the country's population groups.

ANC Vows RSA Will 'Never Know Peace'
LD101150 Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 9 Oct 84

[ANC program — unattributed commentary: "Botha and His Stinking Apartheid Must Go"]

[Excerpts] South Africa will never know peace while the system of apartheid continues to exist in our country. The truth of this assertion is borne out by the continuing disturbances throughout the length and breadth of the country. Today, areas such as Soweto, Sharpeville, and others in the Cape and the Free State look like battle zones. The sight of police and soldiers in camouflage, the rumblings of people, and the sound of machinegun fire have become part of the people's daily life.

Faced with the mounting anger of the people, Botha has called in his first line of defense — the Army. This is not by accident, but it is the act of desparate men who clearly see the day of destruction drawing nearer with each passing day.

According to reports from apartheid South Africa, more than 80 people have died during the period of the unrest, which has gone on for over a month. The minister of law and order, Louis le Grange, is reported to have given the official figures for dead and injured. He said 65 of the 80 people were killed by his police bands. A total of 126 others were injured. However, the United Democratic Front [UDF] disputed the figures given by Le Grange, pointing out that more people died or were injured by police rubber bullets, (?buckshot), [word indistinct], and tear gas being used daily. The UDF says that scores of people avoided reporting incidents or seeking medical care at state hospitals for fear of arrest.

Such is the level of unrest inside South Africa that the police alone can no longer control the situation. Le Grange told the congress of the ruling fascist Nationalist Party in Alberton that the South African Defense Force would increase its support for the police in what he termed riot control and, "all other circumstances."

Clearly Pretoria has marshalled its repressive machinery in an attempt to suppress the continued uprising. Clearly white South Africa is in the grip of fear, a fear that daily grows in their hearts

and refuses to go away. That le Grange had occasion to report to the fascist Nationalist Party congress that troops have been called in is an attempt to calm the whites, to stop them from panicking. Le Grange was mentioning this in an attempt to reassure the Nationalist Party congress that the situation is still under control. He was saying that his regime will stop at nothing, not even a massacre, to keep South Africa in white hands.

There is no doubt in our minds that the Pretoria regime is in serious crisis. The criminals of Pretoria are trying to blame the unrest on some imaginary agitators and instigators. Clearly, this is intended to prepare the ground to take reprisals against the democratic organizations of the people and their leaders. Already a number of people of the UDF have been detained and others silenced through banning orders. However, this song of agitators and instigators is an old one. They have been singing it since they came to power. Pretoria deliberately refuses to face objective realities squarely. The truth is that apartheid is the greatest agitator.

The truth, therefore, is that there will never be a day's peace while the jackboot of apartheid fascism remains on our necks. Fellow countrymen, let us intensify the struggle. Let us unite and fight against all those laws that are intended to maintain white domination in our country. Let us fight against the puppet institutions. Let us isolate the puppets. Let us mobilize and march forward to victory. The present situation in our country is a clear demonstration that we are at war with fascism. This is a state of emergency. Botha can no longer rule in the same old way. Our battle cry wherever we are must be: Botha must go. Forward to victory.

SWAZILAND

Queen's Representative Speaks on Taiwan Anniversary

MB111701 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The managing director of Tibiyo takaNgwane, Dr Polycarp Dlamini, last night represented Her Majesty Queen Regent Ntombi at celebrations marking the 73d national day of the Republic of China held at the Royal Swazi Sun Convention Center.

Addressing the gathering, which was attended by members of the Supreme Council of State, Liqoqo, members of the royal family, cabinet ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps, her majesty's representative said Swaziland and the Republic of China were democratic states with no discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or creed, adding that both countries' lifestyles were geared from the footsteps of both countries' founding fathers, who believed in rich cultural heritage.

The queen mother's representative said the Swazis and Chinese live in a hostile and competitive world where dog eats dog. He warned that under such circumstances therefore, there was no better weapon than the cultivation and sustainance of friendly ties with the rest of the free world. Dr Dalmini said her majesty the queen regent commended the Chinese people for setting such a good example of survival and even prosperity in the face of adversity.

Speaking at the same gathering, the Chinese ambassador to Swaziland, Mr Chou Tung-hua, said the celebrations marked the remembrance of Chinese forefathers who dedicated themselves, and some of whom died for the cause of freedom and equality. The Chinese ambassador said the founding of the Republic of China has revitalized the spirit and soul of the Chinese nation, and has, after more than half a century of humiliation imposed by foreign countries, restored the Chinese' will and confidence in the rebirth of the Chinese nation and glory.

Mr Chou Tung-hua said even though the two countries were miles apart, they have become two brotherly countries holding common ideals in the mantainance of their respective cultures and in the development of modern nations. The celebrations were rounded off by a buffet, drinks, and some Chinese cultural dances.

ZIMBABWE

Tourism Minister Leaves for Visit to Maputo

MB120643 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The minister of natural resources and tourism, Comrade Victoria Chitepo, left Harare yesterday for Mozambique for talks with Mozambican officials over a wide range of topics relating to tourism. Some of the issues which will come for discussion will be efforts by the Mozambican and Zimbabwean governments to eradicate tsetse fly and ensuring that animals protected in one country are safe when they cross borders. Comrade Chitepo is accompanied by two officials from her ministry.